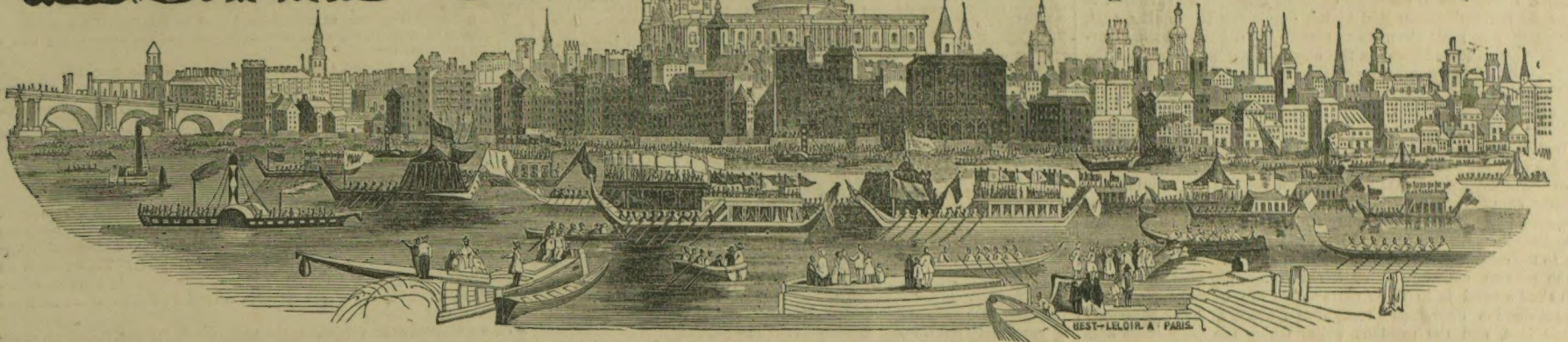


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

THE bold policy of the President of the French Republic has startled the intriguers of all shades of opinion. However daring the letter in which he announced to the Legislative Assembly that he had dismissed a Ministry supported by an overwhelming Parliamentary majority, there is no question that, as far as the act is concerned, he has kept strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Being responsible to the country, he has a clear right to be supported by men in whom he has confidence. Being re-eligible for the office of President, he is not to be compromised by their conduct. If hereafter the State machine should come to a dead lock between a responsible President and a responsible Ministry on the one hand, and on the other an irresponsible Parliament, not to be dissolved before its legal term, however inimical it may be to the policy of its co-equal the President, the fault will be in the Constitution, and not in the man who has been elected to administer it, and who may reasonably aspire, if he give satisfaction, to fill the same office again. Should the Assembly stand upon its right, as Louis Napoleon has done upon his, there remains but a new revolution to rescue France from the difficulty.

Although the Assembly at present plays a moderate part, and seems disinclined to precipitate matters, we believe that the dismissal of M. Odillon Barrot is the first step to revolution. We believe, moreover, that revolution (if the word can be correctly

applied to the amendment of the Constitution) is absolutely necessary for the future welfare of the country. The will of the President, if supported, as is most likely to happen, by the consent of the army, and the approval of the six millions of voters who elected him, will produce a bloodless catastrophe, and amend a constitution that, amid many merits, has the fatal demerit of being unworkable. There needs no great sagacity to discover the amendments required in it. Two will suffice. The responsibility of the President is a farce, unless he can appeal to the country against an assembly that will not co-operate with him; and the election of a President for four years only, is, in the circumstances of France, which needs repose above all things, a source of perpetual disquietude and political agitation.

The President, it cannot be denied, has not willingly sought this difficulty. Having had opinions of his own from the commencement, he has given a fair chance to the Parliamentary majority to aid him in the task of government. But the Parliamentary notabilities—the old statesmen of the Monarchy—the leading ambitions of the Assembly, have each and all played a false and double part since the revolution of 1848. They have never denied that the Revolution was distasteful to them, and that they deeply regretted it. But they, at the same time, avowed by their words that they treated it as a *fait accompli*. They promised that they would do their best to support the Republic and the Constitution so unluckily thrust upon them. But their deeds belied their words.

Not one of them acted with sincerity; and at the time when they appeared to give the most cordial support to the man who had been elected to the chief office in the State, they were secretly endeavouring to make a tool of him to serve their own purposes. Nothing, in their opinion, so much became the new President as incapacity. His folly was their hope—his errors were their opportunity. The greater his failure, the greater the chance for the Count de Chambord, in the opinion of the Legitimists, and for the Count de Paris, in the estimation of the Orleanists. Nor were the ultra-Republicans less inimical to the President. But, unlike the other two parties, they had the honesty to avow their dislike, and to express openly their dread that the heir of the Bonapartes was no great friend of a Democratic Republic. Hence, the position of the President has been one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It is not too much to assert of him that he has played that difficult part with extreme modesty, but with great courage, moderation, prudence, and skill. The Molés, the Thierses, the De Broglies, the Montalemberts, the Odillon Barrots, and all the herd of statesmen who abhorred the Revolution, unaccountably forgot or made light of the circumstances of the President's previous career. They all seem to have imagined that the man who had the temerity to make such attempts at revolution as those of Strasburg and Boulogne would be a mere puppet, when a train of extraordinary circumstances had placed him in as high a position as that to which he had aspired. They never seem to have calculated that Louis Napoleon owed it



INSTALLATION OF THE JUDGES IN THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, AT PARIS—THE OATH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Ministry receives but very negative support from the majority in the Legislative Assembly, the general impression being that it is but a transition Cabinet, and cannot last. The ministerial programme, which it is the custom for a new Cabinet to lay before the Legislative Assembly as a sort of key to their future policy, was read to the Chamber by General d'Hautpoul: it is as vague as a State paper need be, and is as follows:—

The programme contained in the Message of the President of the Republic is sufficiently explicit to place beyond all equivocation the policy which he has called us to follow. When he applied to us for our co-operation he had a really thoughtful proper use of his constitutional initiative. We shall not certainly be precluded from seeking in the acts of the Cabinet that preceded us more than one example of glorious devotedness to the country, and of an exalted appreciation of its interests.

In the situation in which we were placed, all individual sympathy ought to give way, or rather, be resumed in an adhesion to a signal and solemn testimony of friendship and gratitude.

The future was held up to us, and we became convinced of the urgency of providing for its security.

The new Cabinet our previous opinions sufficiently indicated has not been formed against the majority. On the contrary, it develops with energy its avowed principles. It has not, and cannot have others.

We must maintain the union of all the shades in one party, for it is that party which will save France. We shall arrive at that result by a unity of views, by confidence in the strength of the power elected on the 10th of December, supported by the majority of the Assembly, and finally by the imperious sentiment awakened everywhere in the minds of the functionaries of the State.

Such is the object which the Chief of the Government invited us to pursue with him, engaging, according to his right, nobly understood, his responsibility along with ours in that difficult but patriotic effort.

Peace abroad, guaranteed by the dignity becoming to France; energetic maintenance of order at home; an administration more than ever vigilant and economical of the finances of the State: such is the programme dictated to us by the interests of the country, the confidence of this Assembly, and the personal conviction of the Chief of the Government.

In the first rank of our duties we place the protection of labour in all its degrees and forms. We, with the farmer and the labourer, more and more re-assured respecting the future, should find at last completely that confidence which is beginning to revive.

We also desire that that security should spread to other regions, re-animate the labours of intelligence, and restore to capital and to credit a spring too long relaxed.

The Cabinet, in accepting the burden of affairs which it did not seek, has counted on your sympathy and support: your exalted reason and patriotism have given it that right.

M. Ferdinand Barrot made his first speech on Monday in the French Assembly, as Minister of the Interior, in moving the third reading of M. Dufaure's bill for postponing the re-organisation of the National Guards of Lyons. M. Barrot acquitted himself with marked success, shewing considerable aptitude for public debate. The bill was eventually carried.

M. Barrot, it is said, is not to continue long in his present office, having only undertaken to hold it until a fitting successor shall be appointed, which rumour assigns to Leon Faucher. M. Fould, it is also reported, will give way for another. A considerable modification of the Ministry, indeed, is looked upon as likely.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the expeditionary army of the Mediterranean, in place of General d'Hautpoul, named Minister-at-War. The General is also to be Political Agent to the Pontifical Government.

General Rostolan and M. de Courcelles are to return to France forthwith. Great anxiety is felt respecting the departmental appointments, which are under the consideration of the President of the Republic; for upon the influence of the individuals selected depend the peace and happiness of the people.

On Wednesday a Cabinet Council was held, at which the selection of a Minister of Police was the principal subject discussed. The President of the Republic is said to be in favour of the appointment of M. de Persigny to that office, while the majority of the Cabinet are decidedly opposed to that gentleman, and support the nomination of M. Franger. It is thought that the President will give way, rather than offer a further resistance to his Ministers.

Capt. Farina, a witness on the part of the prisoners on trial at Versailles, has accused General Changarnier with having used certain expressions on the 12th of June, indicating the intention of changing the Government. General Changarnier, however, has utterly repudiated the charge as a foul calumny.

On Saturday last, the President of the Republic, the new Ministers, a large deputation from the Legislative Assembly, and from all the public offices, went to the Palace of Justice, for the purpose of swearing in and installing all the judges and magistrates of France. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp, and attracted vast crowds, not only in the neighbourhood of the Palace of Justice, but along all the streets and quays through which the President and other personages passed on their way to the ceremony. The President was well received in the streets.

The *Debats* asserts that all amicable arrangements between France and Morocco are impossible, and that the Government have ordered a squadron to proceed to Tangiers, whose appearance cannot fail of producing a great effect.

Accounts from Algiers state that the French troops who were recently repulsed in an attack made by them at Zaatcha, a fortified village, which is the capital of an oasis of the desert, situated within sixty leagues of Constantine, were still before the place, and that finding it impregnable without greater force, they had sent to Constantine for heavy artillery.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome, under date the 29th ult., we learn that a deputation had gone to Portici to solicit the Pope's return. Rumours of impending changes in the triumvirate of governing Cardinals were prevalent, but nothing certain was known either on that subject or about the Pope's return. On the 23rd some dissatisfaction was created among the French troops by the publication of a decree of the Cardinals, depriving General Levaillant of the command of the Roman troops, and conferring it on Count Pelligrini, a partisan of their own.

Domiciliary visits of the police in the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, to recover property stolen during the Republican régime were not unproductive. Two carriages belonging to the Court had been seized, besides many other articles belonging to the Cardinals, and 30,000 scudi.

From the other States there is nothing of interest.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It was fondly hoped for some days past that the Austrian authorities had begun to tire of their sanguinary work in Hungary, and some rumours were afloat in Vienna of an amnesty being about to be proposed; but the *Cologne Gazette* comes to dissipate those expectations of mercy and humanity. It states that another execution has taken place at Arad, where Louis Katschinsky, of Stepialom, was shot on the 25th ult. In Vienna it was stated, on the 2nd instant, that, after a violent discussion in the Privy Council, it was resolved to stay the executions—a resolution which, it is alleged, was so offensive to Gen. Haynau, that he left the Council Chamber “with a quick step, and with his features expressing the greatest indignation.”

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from the United States this week mention a characteristic meeting or convention, as it is termed, held at St. Louis, on the 14th of October, to promote railway intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In the course of the proceedings a letter was read from Colonel Fremont, stating that the convention should designate no route across the Rocky Mountains. He believed the pass between the head of the Arkansas and Rio del Norte to be the most practicable and nearest to the Pacific. It was also mentioned that General Persier Smith had sent an exploring party with a view to report before the termination of the next Congress. A series of resolutions were passed, setting forth the object and spirit of the convention as truly national, and observing neither party, sectional, or local interests, and recommending Congress to make immediate provision for the construction of a great trunk road to the Pacific and California, with a branch to Oregon from such point on the Mississippi or frontiers as may be found most eligible. Also, that military posts be established for the protection of settlers and emigrants, and that grants of land be made encouraging population; that Congress be memorialized to construct a telegraph on the road, and that a committee be formed to prepare and publish an address to the people of the Union, urging them to procure the action of Congress. The convention is to reassemble at Philadelphia on the 1st of April next, to resume the consideration of the subject.

At Philadelphia the peace of the city was completely re-established. General Taylor had addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, deferring his intended visit to that city till next year.

The affair with the French Minister, M. Poussin, has been peaceably settled. The Democrats of New Hampshire met at Concord, on the 18th ult., and put forward their candidate for the governorship of that State.

Much speculation existed as to the success of the Locomotors at the forthcoming state election for New York. This State has always been the chief rallying point of the Whigs of the Union, and the Democrats are making every effort to bring it over, and speak confidently of success. The election was to take place on the 1st of November.

CANADA.

The annexation question—for it has gradually assumed a shape, though its outlines are as yet but dimly shadowed forth—is still the all-absorbing topic in the Canadas. The country is splitting into two factions—the Annexationists and the anti-Annexationists. The latter have issued a counter-manifesto, protesting against annexation, which has received a large number of signatures.

Another protest against the annexation movement has been issued, signed by members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal.

From Montreal, under date Oct. 22, we learn that it has been decided that the seat of Government shall be changed from Montreal to Toronto. This movement will advance the cause of annexation in the former place, while for the time being it will undoubtedly retard it in Toronto.

Mr. L. M. Vigar, the Receiver-General of Canada, has resigned his office. It is likewise reported that Mr. Leslie, the Provincial Secretary, has done the same.

CALIFORNIA.

Accounts from San Francisco, dated September 1, add little to our previous intelligence from this locality—all the news from the “diggings” is comprised in the sentence “plenty of gold and plenty of sickness.” Emigrants continue to arrive in vast numbers: there are at present from 30,000 to 35,000 men engaged in gold-seeking throughout the country.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 1st of September from the Cape state that, so far from the alarming excitement which has prevailed in the colony on the anticipated arrival there of the convicts from Bermuda having abated, it had, if possible, increased.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Cape Town, held on the 31st of August, Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Ansell stated that they had waited on the Governor, at his

to himself and to France to justify the daring of those deeds, and to show that his temerity was but courage after all; and that, having succeeded at a later time, and by a different method, to the chief power and position in France which had been the objects of his early aspiration, he was bound to show the six millions of Frenchmen who had backed his pretensions, that they had not supported a hot-brained enthusiast or a brainless nobody. He had shown great ambition. It was necessary that he should show some other quality. He has done so. He has penetrated the veil of duplicity with which the notabilities of the reign of Louis Philippe endeavoured to cover their real intentions; and he has shown the Legitimists, that, whatever may be their attempts to restore the old line of the Bourbons, there is an impediment in the way as long as he retains the confidence of Frenchmen.

Believing as we do that the restoration either of the elder Bourbons or the Orleans dynasty would not be permanently submitted to by the French nation, and that the majority of the people is Bonapartist and Republican, we think that Louis Napoleon has acted wisely in breaking with the men of all parties, who were striving to make a tool of him for purposes that, if successful for a time, would have infallibly caused a succession of new and violent revolutions. Restorations and Red Republics are equally distasteful to the bulk of the French. Louis Napoleon has shown that he will not be a party to the establishment of any one of the three. There remains but the present constitution or a revolution, physical or moral, which shall amend it in those parts which are unworkable. The quiet satisfaction expressed throughout France at the conduct of the President, and the prudent policy which the Legitimists and Orleanists have manifested an inclination to pursue, lead to the belief that the approaching and inevitable *coup d'état* will be unattended with any disturbance of the public peace. France, which will tolerate no hereditary Monarchy, and that does not possess the aristocratic elements that could constitute it permanently, and which is not ripe for a Democratic Republic in the American sense, has sufficient of the monarchical feeling to support a Monarchy of personal merit. The whole current of events runs in that direction. A Sovereign elected by universal suffrage, holding office for life or during good behaviour—such seems to be the eventual result of the present jumble of French politics. Such a result would be new in the history of modern civilisation; but the French are an exceptional people, and a Government that does not reflect their own traditions, prejudices, and manners, as well as their more reasonable convictions, cannot subsist amongst them. When Louis Napoleon raised the flag of revolt at Strasbourg, and when he invaded Boulogne with the hope of marching to Paris amid the enthusiastic shouts of the admiring people, he had no idea, should success have crowned his daring, to have accepted a temporary and nominal Sovereignty. He strove at that time for a reality and a permanency. His dismissal of M. Odillon Barrot, and his defiance of the Assembly, show that he will not accept less than the reality now. We may not unreasonably surmise, that, circumstances being favourable, he will also strive for the permanency. At all events, he has made his move, and is playing his game. Hitherto, the game has been successful; and we have but little doubt that he will ultimately be the winner.

INSTALLATION OF THE JUDGES IN PARIS.

SATURDAY last was the day appointed for the Installation of the High Judges of the Land, in the ancient Palais de Justice, at Paris. The President of the Republic assisted at the ceremony, this being his first appearance in public since the dismissal of Ministers. The Prince's reception was encouraging and enthusiastic throughout, as he proceeded from the Palace of the Elysée to the seat of Justice, in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare in the quarter which was once the residence of the ancient Sovereigns of France—the Cité.

On his arrival in the court of the Palais de Justice, he was received by the whole of the magistrature, who comprised all that is eminent amongst the Judges of France—all drawn up on the marble platform, to which the ascent is by 70 or 80 steps. Thence he was conducted to the *chambre d'audience* of the Court of Cassation, where he was again received by the dignitaries and authorities, and accompanied with the usual formalities. He again issued, still accompanied by the magistrature, from the Palais, descended the steps, and proceeded across the court to the Prefecture, where a temporary platform had been erected. He ascended this, and was conducted to the Sainte Chapelle, where a grand *Te Deum* was performed as preliminary to the ceremony of installation.

The sacred edifice is a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture. The windows are still full of the beautiful stained glass of the thirteenth century, and escaped, as if by miracle, the devastation of the Revolution. The treasure of the chapel was kept in two immense *armoiries* placed in the sacristy, and which were filled with gold and jewels of inestimable value. They all disappeared at the Revolution. Amongst other objects was the gold statue of St. Louis, of the natural size, supported by silver lions, and wearing on his head a crown of gold encrusted with diamonds.

As soon as the religious ceremony was concluded, the *cortège* returned in the same form to the Salle des Pas Perdue of the Palais de Justice. The President and the other high dignitaries of the Tribunals took their places in due form.

As soon as the Assembly was seated, M. Rouher, the new Minister of Justice, opened the proceedings. He delivered the most flattering eulogy on the distinguished gentleman who so lately preceded him (Odillon Barrot), both as Minister of Justice and as member of the Paris bar.

After him came M. Portalis, First President of the Court of Cassation, who spoke at length of the high and responsible duties of Judges, and who paid some compliments to the President of the Republic.

M. Dupin, Attorney-General of the Court of Cassation, and President of the National Assembly, then stood up and made a speech, in which he traced the history of the ancient Parliaments of France, and alluded to the Act of the Restoration which first established the *inamovibilité* of the Judges, paid the highest compliments to M. Odillon Barrot, and regretted he was not there to open the proceedings of the day.

The President of the Republic rose last, and delivered, in a firm and agreeable manner, an excellent address. He alluded to the importance of the ceremony in which they were all actors. He went over some of the most remarkable events of the great Revolution, and was particularly effective when he alluded to the independence and purity of the magistracy during that terrible period of modern history. He spoke of his uncle, when Consul and Emperor, restoring the magistracy to their dignity, and granting their *inamovibilité*, consecrated subsequently by the Restoration. He declared that the magistrature was always the safeguard of society, and the guarantee of civilization and of real national freedom was to be found in uncorrupted judges. He expressed his conviction that the present magistracy of France would reflect honour on the nation; and he felt persuaded that they would co-operate with him in getting rid of the era of revolution to enter upon that of real amelioration—in crushing anarchy, and supporting the Republic which he had sworn to uphold. On the whole, his speech merited the praise bestowed on it as a *beau succès de tribune*, and far surpassed the expectations entertained of him as a public speaker.

M. Rouher again rose, and as soon as the enthusiastic applause which greeted the President's address subsided, and silence was procured, read in a loud and firm voice the following oath:—

In the presence of God and of men I swear and promise, on my soul and conscience, to fulfil my functions properly and faithfully; to apply the laws with impartiality, independence, and firmness; to keep religiously the secrets of the deliberations, and to deport myself in every respect like a dignified and honourable magistrate.

As these words were slowly and emphatically pronounced, the whole of the magistrature assembled rose simultaneously, and each holding forth his arm and looking on the crucifix suspended in front, said “*Je le jure.*”

This was the conclusion of the ceremony. The President rose, and, accompanied by the whole of the magistrature, proceeded to the porch, descended the magnificent staircase of the palace, still followed by the eminent Judges, entered his carriage, and returned to the Elysée by the same route that he had arrived. He received the same respectful salutations from the crowds that still lined the quays. In half an hour there was no crowd visible.

In the illustration, the President is seated upon a sort of dais; with the Vice-President on his right, and on his left the President of the National Assembly. The Grand Chancellor, in his ermine state robes, is reading the oath, which the Judges are taking in the form already described.

The President wore his uniform of General of the National Guard. Behind him are seven rows of officers, generals, &c.; on his right are the Ambassadors and their suites; then the five rows of Judges, in red robes. The court was filled, the tribunes being occupied by ladies.

At the end of the court, behind the platform of the President, is a picture of the “Crucifixion;” and on each side are tables, inscribed with the more celebrated names of the magistrature, in two rows.

After the second platform there is a sort of *parterre*, filled up with standing members of the bar, mixed with officers of the army, the National Guard, representatives, &c.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—Sir William Parker and his fleet had not reached Athens on the 20th ult., but were reported to be within a day's sail of that place. The gallant Admiral was merely expected to touch at Athens, and then to proceed directly to the Dardanelles.

request, when his Excellency said:—“I have sent for you to inform you that I shall not receive the convicts on board the *Neptune*. I will have nothing to do with the *Neptune* or the convicts—tickets-of-leave men or no tickets-of-leave men. I will have nothing to do with them. The vessel having been chartered by the Navy Board, the Admiral must take charge of them.”

The Cape Town people refused to accept this arrangement; they would not consent to the detention of the convict ship in Simon's Bay until Lord Grey's pleasure is known, either under the charge of the Governor, the Admiral, or the Surgeon-Superintendent. They had determined to make no contracts with Government or any department—sell nothing to Government, even for ready money—decline all intercourse with Government while a convict ship remained in the bay, and until the order in council making the colony a penal settlement was revoked.

The following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Cape Town people, at the meeting on Aug. 31, expresses the determination of the whole colony on the subject of contracts:—

That this meeting is of opinion that no contracts of any description should be entered into for the supply or use of the naval, military, or civil departments until the order in council making this colony a penal settlement be rescinded; and that the inhabitants of all class be strongly recommended to adhere firmly to such resolution as the only means of saving the colony from injury, degradation, and ruin.

ARRIVAL OF SIR J. ROSS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE *Enterprise*, Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, and the *Investigator*, Captain Bird, arrived off Scarborough on Saturday last, and Sir James arrived express by rail at the Admiralty on Monday morning with the disheartening information that he had not seen or heard of Sir John Franklin or his party. The arrival of Sir James Ross in London, and the intelligence communicated by him, was immediately transmitted by the Admiralty to the several Port Admirals on the home station.

On the occasion of his first visit to the Admiralty, on Monday, the gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. We understand that it is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions; and if there be any chance of their existence, it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers by the Mackenzie detachment, or by her Majesty's ship *Plover*, Commander Moore, by way of Russia.

Sir James traversed at least 230 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the *Fury*, where he found the old tent standing, and everything about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw-launch of the *Enterprise*. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration. We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful.

The captain, officers, and ship's company have worked together most harmoniously—a spirit of emulation having animated every one in the great philanthropic task of endeavouring to carry help and succour to their long-lost friends. In the whole course of his researches it is said Sir James Ross never met with a single Esquimaux.

Sir James speaks most highly of all those who have been connected and associated with him. He is fully satisfied that all has been done that could be done by the Admiralty, in the appropriation of the vessel, the selection of the crew, and the extensive equipment of each vessel, in stores, provisions, &c.

The following extracts from private letters addressed to personal friends will be found highly interesting:—

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, at sea, becalmed about forty miles eastward of Scarborough, Nov. 4, 1849. We have been boxing about the North Sea these last seven days, having made the Orkney Islands on the 28th of October. We got clear of the ice on the 25th of September. I have nothing interesting to communicate to you beyond the fact that we have neither heard nor seen anything of Sir J. Franklin. We wintered in Port Leopold (entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet). Sir James C. Ross and a party of seamen set out on a journey to the westward, along the coast of North Somerset, and was absent from the ship 40 days, during which time they must have travelled somewhere about 800 miles—a journey unparalleled in the Arctic regions. Saw nothing to lead to a belief that Sir John Franklin had touched on that shore. We are all well and hearty at this present time, but we lost four men during our stay in Port Leopold, which place we entered on the 11th September, 1848, and got out into open water, Barrow's Strait, on the 29th August, 1849, having been shut up in our winter harbour 342 days.

At sea, lat. 56 12 N., long. 29 E., Oct. 31, 1849. We are off the coast of Great Britain so far safe and well, having taken our last look of the former and ice-bound shores of Davis's Straits on the 10th of October. We are all well; and making allowance for the tolls and privations unavoidably attendant on similar expeditions, the voyage has been exceedingly comfortable, the greatest harmony having existed between the officers and crew during its progress.

We have certainly had to grapple with difficulties of no ordinary nature; but, thanks to the energy and dauntless courage of our experienced commander, we have triumphantly overcome them all.

The voyage has been replete with incidents, varied and interesting, which you will see described at some future period by more learned heads than mine; suffice to say, that we have had a sufficiency of labour during the two summers we have been gone, and spent rather a cold winter in Port Leopold (entrance to Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, lat. 73 50 N., long. 90 12 W.); and I hope the most rigid political economists (Cobden not excepted) will not begrudge us our double pay.

Whatever opinions may be hereafter expressed with regard to the success, or conducting of the expedition, I am ready to maintain that all that man could do has been done by Sir James Ross; and I believe there are few but will admit that he is an officer of no ordinary character, whether as regards nautical skill or scientific abilities. Sir James seems to have been formed by nature for the arduous service to which through life he has so zealously devoted himself. To great physical powers, and a constitution equal to every privation and fatigue, he unites every mental qualification necessary to constitute the man destined to conduct a great and hazardous enterprise.

We have lost four men through sickness—assistant-surgeon, and three A. B.'s—men whose constitutions were thoroughly broken prior to leaving England; and, in my opinion, they could not have lived twelve months longer in any climate, however genial.

While I write this, I am ignorant of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. I may remark that our consort, the *Investigator*, is in company with us: we have never lost sight of each other during the voyage.

Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, off Scarborough, Nov. 4. Here we are again. We did not get out of the ice in Barrow's Strait until the last week in September, which is very late indeed, so that we had a narrow squeak for another winter in the ice, and goodness knows how many would have lived to return. We found no traces of Sir J. Franklin, although the Captain travelled in May and June upwards of 200 miles on the W. and N.W. coasts of North Somerset, but could find no traces of them. We wintered at Port Leopold, in lat. about 74 N. and long. 89 W. We were without the sun for about 80 days, and had the temperature 80 degrees below freezing, by Fahrenheit. I am in a great hurry, and will give you more news in the next.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS MAILS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—With the commencement of the month a new and important system of acceleration was affected in all the mail-trains on this line, and by which an hour is gained to passengers and correspondence at all the principal termini, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Holyhead, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places. The speed on some portions of the line is at express pace, and the average increase in the rate of speed is about five miles per hour. This improvement is the result of an arrangement just come to between the Postmaster-General and the railway authorities.

OPENING OF THE NORWICH EXTENSION OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.—On Wednesday this company's extension into Norwich was opened, with considerable ceremony, by the directors and shareholders resident in the various localities.

RAILWAY AUDIT.—On Thursday a meeting of directors and others, representing the various railway companies, was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to consider the best means of securing an efficient audit of railway accounts; the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale presiding. After some discussion, resolutions were carried deprecating Government interference with the accounts of railway companies, and pledging the directors of the different companies to agree upon some definite and uniform plan to be submitted for the consideration of their shareholders.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Ley Hall, near Birmingham, Nov. 3, 1849. SIR,—Upon reading the article in your paper of this morning respecting the meeting held in Birmingham, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising the Treasury to suspend the business of the Post-office during Sundays, I am convinced that—intentionally or unintentionally—you have had all the proceedings grossly misrepresented to you.

From your report it would appear that the meeting was in favour of Mr. Yorke's amendment, and that the decision of the Mayor against it had caused the excitement which existed, which is decidedly the reverse of the fact. The meeting was decidedly in favour of the original resolution, and of closing the post-offices entirely on Sundays; and at least two to one voted in favour of both these propositions. The excitement was principally occasioned by the meeting being of opinion that the Mayor acted like a partizan in the chair, in opposition to the original resolution.

I send you a paper per this post which gives a very fair report of the proceedings, and which you will find corroborates my statement.

Yours, respectfully, G. F. MUNTZ.

THE EARL OF GUILDFORD AND THE ST. CROSS HOSPITAL.—The Right Honourable and Reverend Earl of Guildford has announced his intention of resigning the living of St. Mary's, Southampton, estimated to be worth between £2000 and £3000 a year. It appears, also, that in prosecuting an investigation into the abuses of St. Cross Hospital at Winchester, of which the Earl of Guildford is master, some informality has been discovered as to the appointment of the Earl to that office, and it is not improbable that he will have to refund the vast sums which he has received from the revenues of the hospital.—*Daily News*.

WESTMINSTER CANONRY.—The Rev. William Cureton, of the British Museum, has been nominated to the Canonry of Westminster, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Milman to the Deanery of St. Paul's. Mr. Cureton is well known, not only in this country, but on the Continent, as one of the first Oriental scholars of the day, and is the same gentleman of whom we recently announced that he had received from the King of Prussia the Prussian gold medal of the Order of Merit, as a token of the high appreciation in which the King held Mr. Cureton for his recent edition of the Ignatian Epistles.

IRELAND.

NO. 2.—THE SOURCE OF THE WRONG.

The exertions that are continually made by the executive and by the legislative powers, and, still more, the demands made on them for improvement, imply that the condition of Ireland is caused by the action of the Government. That it now means well, and has meant well for several years past, is undoubted: nevertheless, it has not been successful, and the condition of Ireland is now, as it has been for many years, the opprobrium of the empire. Is it not singular that the English people—who have compassed the whole earth, and everywhere left monuments of their skill, who have placed a tubular bridge across the Conway, and are about to place another across the Menai Straits, suspending in mid air an iron tube weighing 10,000 tons, that is to bear not merely its own weight, which seemed an impossibility, but the weight of a huge railway train; who have run railways and carried electric telegraphs from one end of the empire to the other, and speak to one another across the whole length and breadth of the land; who have ascertained the weight of the sun, and measured the distance of the stars—is it not singular that this skillful and wise nation, who have, as it were, subdued nature, cannot govern Ireland successfully, and achieve its prosperity? Some error must vitiate all its proceedings. Ireland now, as in the time of Gratian, Swift, Cromwell, Elizabeth, is a prey to disorder and a hideous mockery of statecraft. Such an extraordinary circumstance requires explanation; and as long as one nation in the world is prosperous, the disasters of Ireland cannot be ascribed to nature, and must be removed by man. We are constrained to believe that the evil is not irreparable, though the means of repairing it have hitherto failed. We shall offer an explanation of this extraordinary circumstance.

From the right of property having been in many cases very grossly abused, there has grown up in our time a sect, not very numerous we hope, which denies the utility of the right of property. Differing *in toto* from them, and, at the same time, believing that the abuses of property lie at the bottom of the mischief, we must state strongly that the right of property is the natural and necessary result of man being created an individual. Every one is separate and totally distinct from every other. The connection of mutual interest and mutual sympathies, even in the closest and tenderest relations, never destroys individuality, or amalgamates two human beings into one. Each is the owner of his own limbs, body, and mind. The consequences, too, of his actions are his own. He is naturally the possessor of the bow he makes and the game he catches, as he alone feels the weariness of the exertions required to make the one or catch the other. A right of property in land—to that which a man incloses, clears, and cultivates, or purchases by the produce of his own exertions, after another has inclosed, and cleared, and cultivated it, is a necessary consequence of each individual owning his body, and having a right to the fruits of his own exertions. To give effect to this right, it is essential that a right of property in the soil should be established and secured. We place the right of property, including property in land, next to the right to live, and of equal sanctity. The prohibition not to steal is as emphatic as the prohibition not to kill. The consequences of the Communist doctrine abrogating the right of property, may be imagined by supposing that the kindred right of life were to be no longer respected, and the prohibition "Thou shalt do no murder," with the prohibition "Thou shalt not steal," were to be swept clean out of our minds, and were never enforced by our laws.

There is no longer any doubt that the convulsions on the Continent have grown from violations of the right of property. The governments there have circumscribed the industry and misappropriated the property of their subjects. The impossibility they all felt to increase their resources commensurate to their desires, or their bad financial condition, was in all the herald of revolution. In England all classes feel that the appropriation of their property by taxation is the one great political evil of the present time. Religious freedom, except as a large portion of the national wealth is appropriated to one Church, is perfect. We have now achieved, in a great measure, freedom for trade. Our persons are no longer subject to outrage at the hands of a tyrannical Government; and civil liberty is equally respected with religious freedom. It cannot be denied that there is much to complain of in the organization of political society; but that is more felt in the want of protection for the property of the industrious masses, than in the want of protection either for their persons or their thoughts. Similar remarks may be extended to Ireland. Except that the Irish have an alien church to support, and have a political organization which denies to the masses, a full and equal share of the representation, they are in the enjoyment of personal security as against the Government, and of civil and religious liberty. But they suffer from a violation of the right of property. Security of property has been the exception. At successive periods, the Government—as at the commencement of the connexion between the two countries, as under Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William III.—set the example of confiscation, and of securing their power by violating the right of property. In England, the Government, albeit it commenced, like that of Ireland, in conquest, has become amalgamated with the people, and the instrument of their will and opinions; but it has always stood in the relation of a master to Ireland. Its authority has been maintained by the power of England; and the principle on which it was founded, that of interfering with and appropriating property, has continued in existence to this day. Hence, while the various classes in England, as they have come into existence—townspeople, merchants, manufacturers, tenants, dissenters of all kinds—have compelled the old feudal system to conform to their wants, and respect their right of property, the various classes in Ireland have had no corresponding power; they have, consequently, failed to grow in knowledge and increase in prosperity. The lawgiver was the original criminal, and his spirit has not been as yet, though much has been done to get rid of it, completely purged from the laws of Ireland. An habitual and general violation of property, a want of respect for individual rights, has been the rule amongst all classes. It is now perfectly clear that nations improve in morality as they grow in numbers and wealth. The abhorrence of murder—the abstaining from plunder—are practically the virtues only of civilised man; the contrary vices are the rule of savage life; and, in that respect, the Irish have been kept morally and mentally in a condition of comparative barbarity by the example and the action of the Government.

If the confiscation of the soil we have adverted to had been the act of a native government, that must in a short time have conformed to the necessities of the people, but being the act of a foreign government, it was continued in spite of their necessities. After the latest confiscations a religious motive was added to cupidity, and the property taken away from a Roman Catholic people and conferred on a Protestant priesthood, was maintained in their possession by a system of penal restrictions on Roman Catholics. There was no possibility of getting rid of the habits that system engendered. We only extinguished the last legal remnant of it some short twelve years ago, when the corporations of Ireland were reformed. For many years no Catholic could acquire landed property. He was forbidden to teach a school. "The penal laws," says Mr. Pim, "seem to have been intended, by depriving the rich of their property and preventing education, to reduce the whole mass of Roman Catholics to a state of serfdom, in which they should no longer be dangerous, and yet might be useful to their oppressors as labourers or tenants, from whom exorbitant rents might be obtained." To impede or restrict industry, is to violate the right of property. For ages, then, the law continually violated the right of property, especially of the Catholics. They were living under a great plunderer; and, property being essential to civilization, they were kept in their ancient state of superstition and ignorance, of which their present condition, so painful to us, is the consequence.

In another way the government of England continually violated the right of property in Ireland. At the instigation of jealous and ignorant manufacturers, it forbade the manufacture of woollen in Ireland; it suppressed that manufacture, and with it suppressed the industry of the townspeople of Ireland. It prohibited them from trading with our colonies; and, by suppressing both trade and manufactures, it forced them to rely exclusively on the produce of the soil for their subsistence. It made the land the sole source of wealth in Ireland, and it forbade the Catholics from acquiring it. In proposing the Union, Mr. Pitt gave this summary, according to Mr. Pim, of the conduct of our Government towards Ireland. "From the Revolution until these very few years the English system had been that of debarring Ireland from the enjoyment and use of her own resources; to make that kingdom completely subservient to the interests and opulence of this country, without suffering her to share in the bounties of nature." Ireland was put under such restraint, that she was shut out from every species of commerce. She was restrained from sending the produce of her own soil to foreign markets, and all correspondence with the colonies of Great Britain was prohibited to her, so that she could not derive their commodities but through the medium of Great Britain. Well might Mr. Pitt call such a system "cruel and abominable," "harsh and unjust," "as impolitic as it was oppressive," for we know now that it has impeded the prosperity of England, and impoverished while it degraded and corrupted the Irish.

The same system which prohibited the Catholics from acquiring property, and annihilated the commercial and manufacturing industry, conferred the bulk of the land of Ireland on a comparatively few Protestant landlords, while it conferred the whole wealth set apart for purposes of religion on the Protestant clergy. The ruling class, supported by the power of England, having in its hands all the emoluments of the Government—appointing exclusively all the magistracy from the one dominant class—lived in hostility with the mass of the people. It had no sympathy with them. Most of the great landlords lived in England, and leased their estates, or deputed their power to agents, attorneys, and bailiffs. They regarded Ireland as the absentee proprietors regarded Jamaica—as a means of contributing to their wealth by the slavery of the people. Wealthy slaves would be equally nuisances in both places; and in both the system adopted went to keep the people in a state of poverty and degradation. The landlords did nothing for them; neither built them farm-houses nor cottages—neither drained the land nor enclosed it. The peasantry were obliged to do all that for themselves; and all that the landlords did, was to extort from them—not by fair competition, but by the force of law (rent and tithes having been continually levied in Ireland by the bayonet)—the whole produce of their labour short of the scantiest subsistence for themelves. The peasantry were careful not to show any mark of wealth, for they knew their property would be taken from them. Their tenures were insecure; and the man who had the use of a piece of ground one year, was not sure of having it the next. The law was made altogether for the advantage of the landlord, and enabled him, though he made a man of straw, "to grind into powder," as Lord Clare emphatically said, "the tenant of steel." The law was administered as well as made by the landowners, and for ages the peasantry had no protection whatever but the knife of the assassin, from the oppression and plunder of some such means of protection, they may say, even forced—to have recourse to some such means of protection, they banded themselves into "Peep-o-day Boys," "Rockites," "Ribbenmen," &c., and so tried, very rudely, to correct the great injustice continually done them. It is notorious that landlords could not live safely in Ireland—that their rights

were not respected by the people; but the terrible passions and violence of which they were in turn the victims, were the rebound of their own injustice. The peasantry were taught not to respect the property of their landlords, by their own property being continually violated.

It may be said this system has been for some time abolished, and yet the violence and the recklessness of the peasantry continue. But it must be recollected that the habits of nations cannot be changed like written laws; and that the sense of injustice engrained in the Irish by ages of wrong, cannot be wiped away like the damp breathed on a looking-glass. As we suffer, by our national debt, for the foolish wars of our ancestors, so we suffer, by the present condition of the Irish, for their still more foolish and bigoted tyranny. It is at the same time plain, from the passage quoted from Mr. Pim, that the relaxation of this system was followed by most beneficial effects; and equally plain, from the treatment now received by the peasantry, in breaking up their homesteads, that the system is very far from being abolished. "The main tendency," says Mr. G. Lewis Smith, in his "Ireland, Historical and Statistical," "of all the recent acts for the improvement of that country, lies in the old direction. The good sought to be done is chiefly by the landlord, or through his means." Thus, even the Poor-law—which gives a sustenance to the evicted peasant, and takes from him the pretext of actual starvation for the commission of violence—is passed more for the security of the landlord than the protection of the peasant. Eviction is made safer than it was; and, as we have seen, is now most extensively carried into effect. So far as the right of property is concerned, the old system has been revived and exasperated; and, under the combined influence of expected pecuniary advantages and a false theory of the appropriation of the land, it now threatens to ruin Ireland more effectually than the united confiscations and bigotry of an earlier period.

What is wanted in Ireland, what is wanted all over Europe, what prevails in the United States, and what has prevailed more in England than in any other country of Europe, is a respect for the rights of property founded on industry. That has been rooted out of Ireland, except in isolated cases, by the forcible action of the Government. How to set about establishing it by legislation, and making it the rule of the national life, is the real problem, by solving which Ireland will be saved and restored to prosperity. One thing is perfectly clear, society can no more prosper under a continued violation of the right of property, whether by the State or individuals, than it can prosper by sanctioning continual murder. We must, therefore, at all hazards, establish and support a right of property; but we must not allow the present race of landlords, or any single class of men, to define and determine that right.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

WILLIAM CHARLES KEPPEL, fourth Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron of Ashford, in the peerage of England, was the son of George, the third Earl. He was born the 14th May, 1772, and succeeded to the peerage when scarcely six months old, on the demise of his father. The youthful Peer had not quite completed his twentieth year, when, on the 9th April, 1792, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, then in her sixteenth year, the fourth daughter of Edward, twentieth Lord de Clifford. By this lady, who died on the 14th November, 1817, the Earl had sixteen children. The eighth child of this large family was the



amiable and excellent Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, who, when nineteen years of age, wedded her father's celebrated friend and companion, Thomas William Coke, Esq., the "Coke of Holkham" who, in 1837, was created Earl of Leicester. Mr. Coke was in his seventieth year when he became the husband of Lady Anne, yet there never was a union of more affection, or more domestic happiness, than theirs. They had nine children; and they terminated their earthly career with but a short space between their deaths.

To return to the Earl of Albemarle. His Lordship was one of the staunchest Whigs of the old school, the unwavering friend and adherent of Fox, whose party he supported through all their long years of opposition. In his own country, Norfolk, Lord Albemarle enjoyed unbounded and unceasing popularity. His prominent part there in all public and social meetings, his patronage of agriculture, his overflowing kindness of heart on all occasions of appeals made to him, his wit and brilliant powers of conversation, will not soon be forgotten by his fellow-men of Norfolk, or by the numbers of others who knew him to love and revere him. Lord Albemarle, after a happy union of five-and-twenty years, lost his first wife on the 14th November, 1817. He married, secondly, the 11th February, 1822, Charlotte Susannah, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hanlope, Bart. His Lordship was Master of the Horse during the reign of William IV., and also for some time during the present reign. Age and infirmity latterly prevented him taking any further part in public life. His recent death is the subject of unfeigned regret to all. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest surviving son, Augustus, now fifth Earl of Albemarle.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

RICHARD WOGAN, Lord Talbot de Malahide, died a few days since, at his ancient baronial residence, near Dublin. His Lordship, the heir male of the distinguished house of Talbot of Malahide, and heir general of the famous Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, succeeded to the Irish Barony at the decease of his mother, in 1834, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Furnival, in 1839. At the period of his decease he had completed his 83rd year. He was twice married: first, in 1789, to Catherine, daughter and heir of John Malpas, Esq., of Rochestown, co. Dublin; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Sayers, Esq. By the former he had one son, John-Malpas, who died unmarried in 1828; and one daughter, Catherine Frances, who married in 1809 Lieutenant-General Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B., of Sandford Hall, Essex, and died in 1816, leaving issue. Dying thus without male issue, Lord Talbot succeeded in the Irish Peerage by his brother James, now Lord Talbot de Malahide; the English Barony of Furnival became extinct. Prior to his succession to the title, his Lordship sat in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire for Dublin, from 1820 to 1830; and he was formerly a Colonel in the army.



ADMIRAL WHITSHED. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, G.C.B., Bart., of Killinacarrick, county Wicklow, and Jobstown, county Dublin, was the third son of Dr. Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe, and assumed his maternal grandmother's name of Whitshed in 1791; he entered the navy in 1773, and, after a glorious career, attained the rank of Admiral of the Red in 1810, and became Admiral of the Fleet the 8th January, 1844. The long detail of his deeds of prowess and fame occupies considerable space in O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," telling, among other things, of his receiving a gold medal and thanks of Parliament for his share in the triumphal struggle off St. Vincent.

Sir James Hawkins Whitshed married, December 11, 1791, Sophia Henrietta, daughter of Captain John Albert Bentinck, R.N. (the inventor of chain pumps, who died in command of the *Centaur*, 74, in 1775); sister of Vice-Admiral William Bentinck, who died February 21, 1813; and sister-in-law of the late Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B. By that lady, a great-granddaughter of the first Earl of Portland, he has had issue two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, James, Bentinck Hawkins Whitshed, was killed, when a midshipman of the *Berwick*, 74, Captain Edward Bruce, in a gallant boat affair in the Mediterranean, December 11, 1813. The surviving issue of Sir James are a son and a daughter—1. St. Vincent Keene (his successor in the baronetcy), who married, the 1st May, 1832, Elizabeth, sixth daughter of David Montagu, Lord Erskine, and has issue, James, R.N., born 3rd March, 1834. St. Vincent, born 12th February, 1837, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Renisa. 2. Renisa Charlotte, who was married, 10th March, 1829, to Colonel Henry John William Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards. The gallant Admiral died on the 29th ult., at his residence, Cavendish-square, in the 89th year of his age.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL JOHN BROOKE-PECHELL, BART., C.B., K.C.H.

This worthy Baronet and gallant naval officer died on the 3rd instant, at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged sixty-four. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Thomas Brooke-Pechell, Bart., M.P., by Charlotte his wife, daughter of General Sir John Clavering, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in India; and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Pechell, the descendant of an ancient French family—raised to the degree of Baronet in 1797.

He entered the Royal Navy in July, 1796, and assisted in several captures of enemy's frigates. He was made Post-Captain in 1808; and, in the *Cleopatra*, fought, on the 22nd Jan., 1809, a severe and brilliant action with the French ship *La Topaze*. In 1846 he obtained flag rank. From 1832 to 1835 he represented Windsor in Parliament; and held office as a Lord of the Admiralty previously to 1841. He was also Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Sir John married, in 1833, the Hon. Julia Maria Petre, daughter of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, and was left a widower in 1844. The Baronetcy devolves on the deceased Admiral's brother, Captain George Richard Pechell, R.N., M.P. for Brighton.



GEN. SIR GEORGE ANSON, G.C.B.

This gallant officer, one of the most distinguished of the Peninsular heroes, was second son of George Anson, Esq., brother of the first Viscount Anson, and uncle of the present Earl of Lichfield. He was born in 1769, and entered the army, as Cornet of the 16th Light Dragoons, in 1786. His subsequent career comprises the most brilliant period of England's victories. Throughout the Peninsular war he gained great reputation, was gallantly distinguished at Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria (for which he received a medal and two clasps), and was honoured with the thanks of the House of Commons in 1810 and 1816. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and in 1837 attained the rank of General. From 1840 to 1846 he acted as Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert, and at the period of his decease held the important office of Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. For many years Sir George sat in Parliament for the city of Lichfield. He married, in 1800, Frances, daughter of the late J. Hamilton, Esq., and has left a numerous family.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR, G.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 16TH LANCERS.

This week's Obituary presents a melancholy list of deaths among the gallant veterans of the late war. Vandeleur, Anson, Whitshed, and Pechell have all died within the last ten days. The decease of Sir John Vandeleur took place in Dublin on the 1st instant. The gallant officer was son of the late Richard Vandeleur, Esq., of Rutland, in the Queen's County, Captain in the 9th Lancers, who was third son of John Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, county Clare, by Frances his wife, daughter of John Ormsby, Esq., of Cloghans, county Mayo. Sir John was born in 1763. He entered the army, as Ensign, in 1781, but soon changed to a horse regiment, and became eventually one of our most eminent cavalry officers, having served in eleven campaigns—under the Duke of York, in Flanders; Lord Lake, in India; and the Duke of Wellington, in Spain and France. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons, he served with the local rank of Colonel in command of a brigade of cavalry, under the late Lord Lake, in India. At the battle of Laswarree, on the 1st of November, 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, and took 2000 prisoners, for which he received Lord Lake's thanks. In November, 1804, he again received his Lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Fatty Ghur, where the Mahratta chief Holkar was surprised and defeated. At the conclusion of the war in India Sir John Vandeleur returned to Europe, and in 1811 was placed on the staff of the army in the Peninsula, as Major-General. He commanded a brigade of the light division of infantry, and was wounded while leading a division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, in January, 1812, after Major-General Crawford had received a mortal wound. The wound prevented Vandeleur being present at the siege of Badajoz; but he participated with the light division in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. A few days before the latter his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept and to cut off a French force, taking 300 prisoners, and driving the remainder to the mountains. He was subsequently appointed to command a brigade of Light Dragoons attached to the column under Lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under Lord Niddry, and shared in all the operations of that column. He served at Waterloo, and afterwards commanded the whole of the British cavalry, from the time that the Marquis of Anglesey was wounded till Louis XVIII. entered Paris.

Sir John married, in 1829, Miss Glasse, daughter of the Rev. John Glasse. His grand-nephew, John Vandeleur, who also served with distinction at Waterloo, and was severely wounded at Fuentes d'Oñore, is now Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 10th Royal Hussars.

AUSTRIAN DISTRESS CURRENCY.

The revolution in Vienna in March, 1848, and the insurrections in Hungary and Italy, gave a violent shock to the public credit of the Government. The national bankruptcy of 1811 was by no means forgotten; and the first consequence of the embarrassed state of public affairs was the disappearance of almost all the coin from circulation. All who possessed any security convertible into cash, converted it, though at an immense loss; and the coin thus realised was concealed. This was not the case in Austria only. Throughout Silesia and the eastern provinces of Prussia a dislike to paper currency prevails: on the slightest alarm it falls in value, and coin is carefully buried. Thus the Prussian two thaler pieces—a fine specimen of silver coinage—have nearly disappeared in Prussia itself; they have been bought up by the rich farmers and peasants, and are hoarded: the people believe in nothing but the solid metal. In Austria the effect of the revolutionary shock was still worse; the alarm was so great, that even the copper coinage disappeared, and the inconvenience was extreme, as all small purchases are reckoned in kreutzers, of which there are sixty to a guilder (two shillings English). To supply the want of small change, it became a common practice to cut the guilder notes into quarters, each fourth passing for fifteen kreutzers: at one time they were even divided into eighths. Coin was then at a premium of twenty-five and thirty per cent. compared with this small paper. To prevent the destruction of notes, and obviate the difficulty of keeping the accounts of the bank when these fragments should be called in, the Austrian Government made an issue of paper money of the smallest value, probably, that had ever been circulated: namely, State notes of six, ten, and twenty kreutzers, the last and highest alone being of real value. They were received in payment of taxes at their nominal value, at all the departments, and passed without much difficulty among the public for a considerable time at a depreciation of but one and a quarter or one and a half per cent. Nor did this supply prove sufficient, but towns and municipalities also issued notes on the credit of the town or municipality; and at last private individuals issued notes of their own, of course for small values, which they paid and received at their nominal rates in the course of their business. They were illegal, but were permitted for the time—necessity being its own legislator. We have engraved a specimen of each of these kinds of paper.



First is a private note of 20 kreutzers (or 8d.), issued by the proprietor of the hotel *zum schwarzen Ross* (the Black Horse), in Prague. It is simply a piece of cardboard (of the size of the Cut), with the horse printed in black. Any device was chosen, at the caprice of the person or firm issuing these notes; and there were a host of Mercurys, Cupids, eagles, fish, and all the signs of the zodiac, in circulation. They were also stamped on lead and leather, and impressed in wax on pieces of wood, shaped like draught-men; these last were found most numerous in Hungary. In Austria and Bohemia these private notes and tokens are no longer taken. The specimen from which our Cut is copied is a redeemed one, and is marked on the back "Ungültig" (of no value).

Next is an Austrian State note of 6 kreutzers; the German inscription is to the effect that, in 3 months, and after previous notice, a 6-kreutzer piece in metal



will be paid by the Royal and Imperial Bank in exchange for the note itself, and that it is receivable in payment of taxes by all the collectors and departments. Confidence is so far restored, that the value of coin above paper is not more than four and five per cent.; but still metal is scarcely ever seen; everything is paid for in these small notes. A little copper, and a lacquered piece of six kreutzers, appear occasionally; but silver and gold are quite invisible. They are known to exist somewhere, and will, when the time serves, be forthcoming; and on that basis the immense fabric of paper rests.

The Austrian Government has, in consequence of events in Hungary, prolonged to the month of October of the next year the period for the withdrawal of the bank-notes of one and two florins, which were to have been withdrawn at the end of the present year.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS IN FLEET-STREET.—On Saturday an explosion of fireworks occurred in the third floor of No. 115, Fleet-street, in the tenure of Mr. David D'Lara, lithographic printer. It appears that during the absence of Mr. D'Lara two of the apprentices were engaged in making fireworks, and whilst one of the lads was sealing up some serpents, a spark fell from the candle he was using upon the fireworks, when the whole exploded, tearing the flesh off the boy's hand and frightfully burning his face, so much so that he was obliged to be taken to the hospital. The engines of the Brigade and West of England were sent for, but fortunately no damage was done to the premises or to the persons.

COURT OF INLAND REVENUE.—At the Court of Inland Revenue, held on Wednesday, James Calthorpe, of Thomas-street, Newington, was fined in the penalty of £200, with the condemnation of the seizure, for having in his possession certain illicit articles, with intent to defraud her Majesty the Queen of the duty chargeable thereon.



ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

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In our Journal of last week we recorded this tragical scene. We now give some additional details, with a Sketch of the sad event, by a Correspondent.

It is stated that on the 22d of August, whilst his Excellency the Portuguese Governor of Macao, Senhor do Amaral, was taking his customary ride in the evening, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, about half a mile from the fort; and 300 yards from the barrier-gate, he was suddenly attacked by eight Chinamen, and dragged from his horse, when the murderers hacked off his head and hand, and disappeared through the gate. The Aide-de-Camp was also thrown from his horse, and severely wounded. It was well known that rewards had been offered at Canton and elsewhere for the Governor's head, and no doubt is entertained that the murder has been instigated or connived at by the Chinese authorities, to whom the late Governor had made himself obnoxious. The Portuguese soldiers, impatient to avenge the death of the Governor, had taken possession of the barrier-gate, and beyond the gate had destroyed a small fort, the fire from which molested them. In effecting this, seven Portuguese soldiers were wounded, and, it is said, 74 Chinese killed.

So soon as the intelligence of the assassination of the Governor reached Hong-Kong, her Majesty's ship *Amazon* and steamer *Medea* left for Macao, for the protection of British subjects, and, by their presence, to give countenance and support to the Portuguese authorities. A French and two American vessels of war were at Macao for similar purposes. About sixty British marines were stationed on shore, and a party had charge of the Francisco Fort. Marines from the American and French vessels had also landed. It is to be feared, however, that, on their removal, further outrages will be committed by the Chinese, unless conciliatory measures are adopted by the Portuguese.

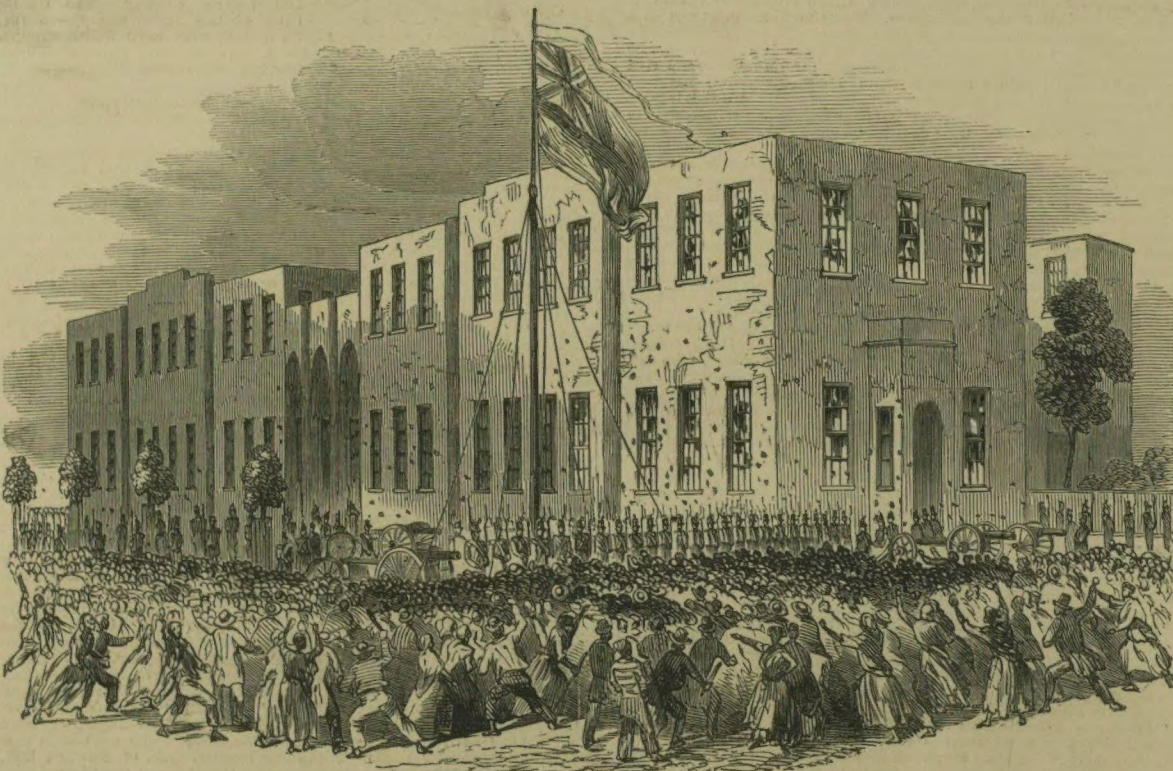
Senhor Amaral's death had caused universal regret among the foreign community. His vigour, courage, and firmness, in dealing with the Chinese nation, secured him the respect and admiration of all; but his very eminence in this respect marked him out for assassination.

RIOT IN TRINIDAD.

A SUMMARY of the intelligence received by the West India and Pacific mails on Friday last! appeared in our late edition of last week.

Among the occurrences, we regret to have to record a serious riot which took place at Trinidad on the 1st of October, which led to loss of life, and subsequent outrage on person and property. It is stated in the *Trinidadian* and *Port of Spain Gazette* newspapers, that on the above day a considerable crowd of Trinidadians, comprising people of the lowest order, assembled in front of the Government-house to protest against an obnoxious clause in the gaol regulations recently introduced, which had been passed by the Council; and which, among other things, provided that debtors committed under the petty civil courts ordinance should have their hair cropped close, and wear a prison dress, and assist in gaol work.

The first manifestation of public feeling on the subject was a meeting, at



RIOT IN TRINIDAD.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

By the last Indian Mail, intelligence was received of a terrible loss of life at Trichinopoly, which was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week. We now give fuller details of the accident, with a view of the locality.

According to annual custom, the "Pagoda," situated on the "Rock of the Fort," and sacred to the memory of some ancient Gentoo Rajas, was visited by thousands, probably twelve thousand natives of Trichinopoly, and of Seringham, on the 21st of August, being the festival of a Hindoo god, "Pilliar Chotee;" to worship whom these infatuated people left their homes, clad in their best raiment, and the richer ones loaded with jewels, taking with them their children, even young infants, all bent on enjoyment, and little dreaming of the awful fate awaiting hundreds of their number.

Throughout the whole of the day of the 21st, an incessant stream of thousands of the Gentoo population, and of other castes also, as spectators, ascended and descended the high and steep Rock.

About dusk so great a crowd of people collected together, some ascending some descending, by the immense flight of steps, that confusion, alarm, and panic arose. The crush was fearful, and hundreds of human beings of both sexes, and all ages, lost their lives. Corpses were heaped one over another on the steps leading from the Pagoda. Between two and three hundred perished in a few minutes. Women were heard to call out from the midst of the crowd, unable to extricate themselves; but no help could be rendered, and whole families perished clinging to each other.

The authorities of the station, on hearing of these disasters, afforded all possible aid, by preventing any entrance from below of other visitors to the place; and also, by stopping the descent of the many thousands who still remained at the top of the rock, till they had effected the removal of the dead bodies strewn and heaped on the steps.

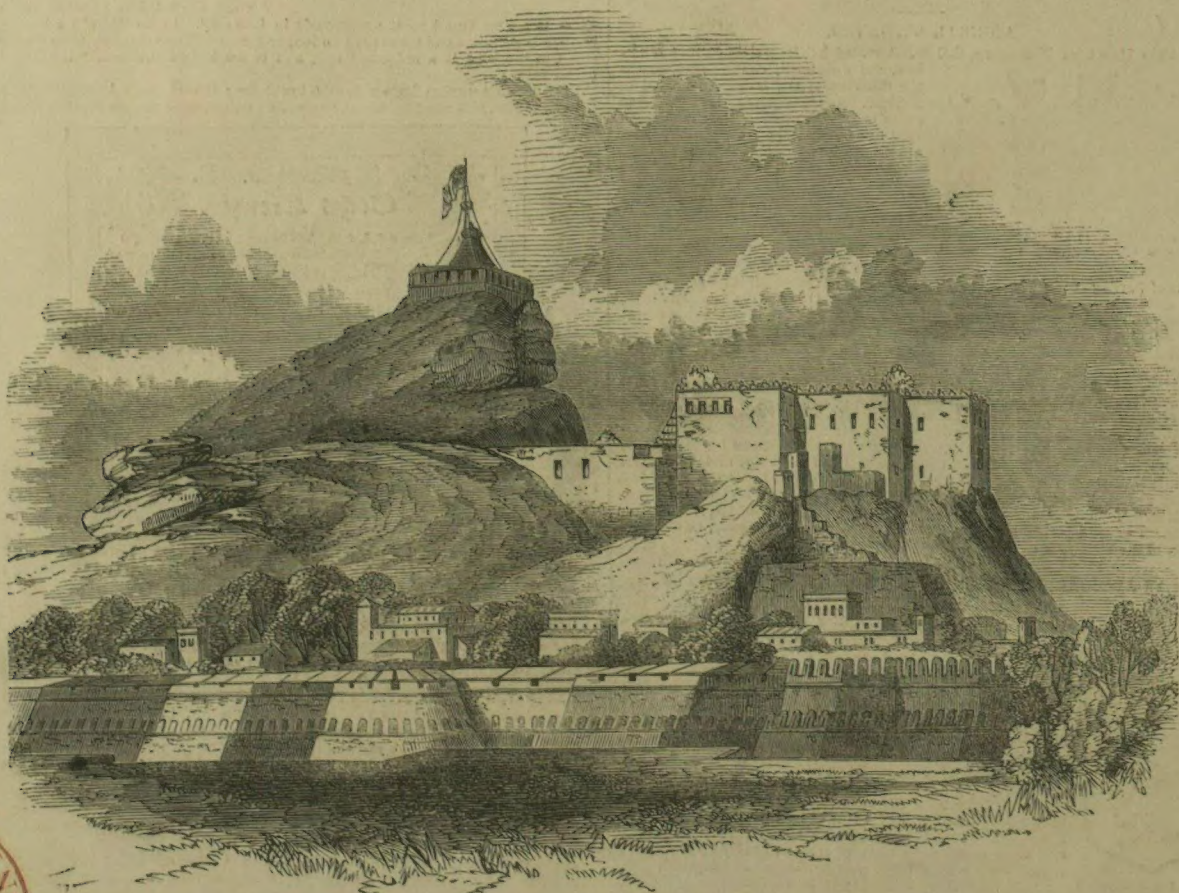
By these measures, by the prompt assistance of the officers on duty, and of the main guard of Europeans and natives, and parties employed for the purpose, the further sacrifice of human life was prevented; and friends and relatives went to find their deceased companions among the bodies which had been brought down from above the Choultry, an open space in the descent from the rock.

After this, and when the passage was clear, the people descended from the rock in the greatest order.

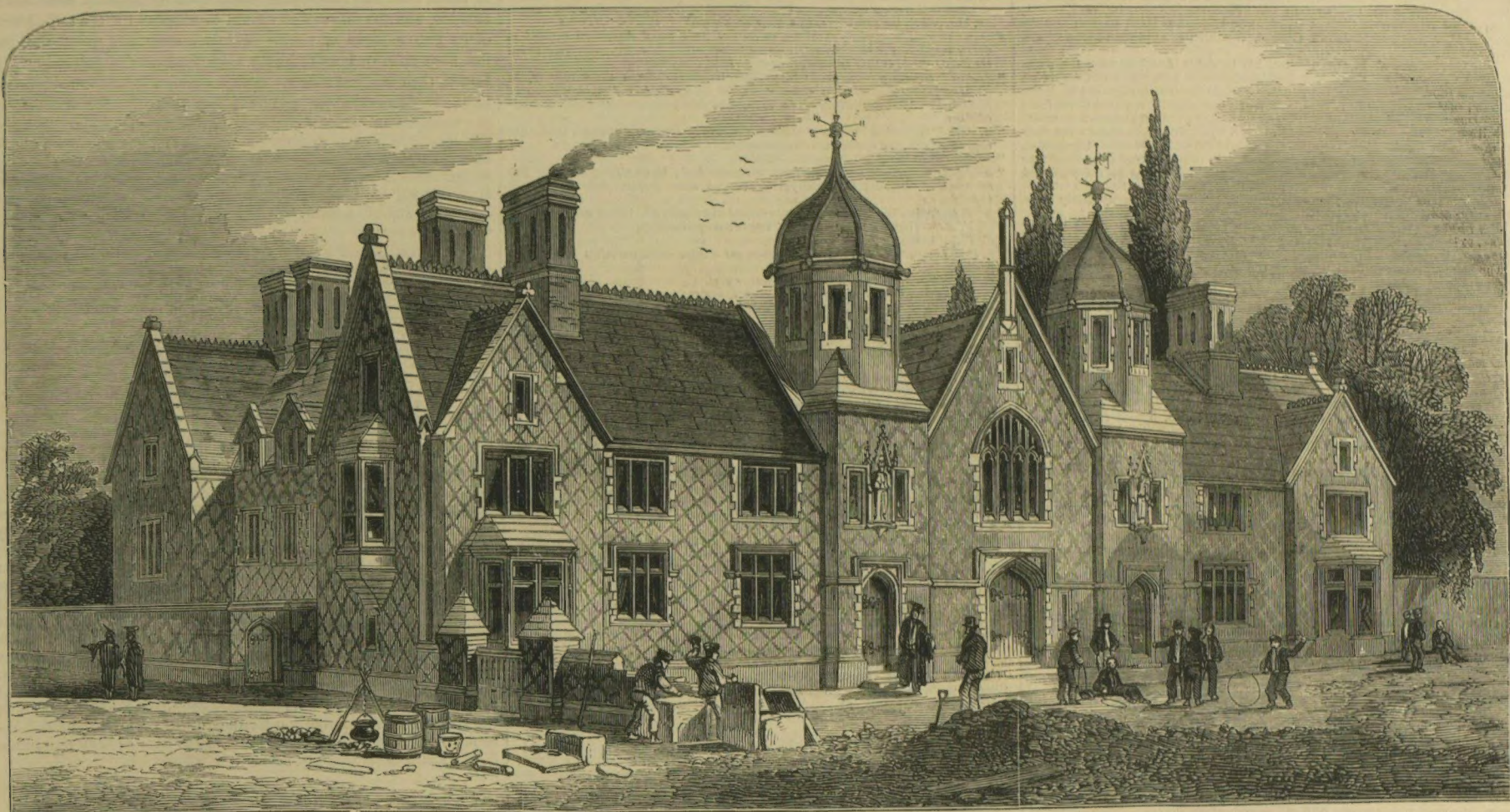
This awful and unprecedented catastrophe is ascribed by those who were the first and actual eye-witnesses of it to two causes. One, that extraordinary terror and driving of the people were resorted to by Peons, &c., who were on the spot to keep order. This, in so dangerous a position, caused many to lose their footing, and created a general panic and confusion. The other cause is said to be, the increased number of visitors from Seringham, and adjacent parts, from the convenience afforded by the new bridge over the Cauvery river. Numerous robberies of jewels, &c. took place during the confusion, both from the bodies of the living and the dead.

Trichinopoly is the capital of the province of Southern Carnatic, situated on the south side of the river Cauvery. It is one of the principal military stations of the English, and is a large and populous town. The "Rock of the Fort" is 300 feet in height. The fortress is strong, and the British Government generally keeps five or six regiments there, partly on account of the salubrity of the situation, and partly as a convenient point of communication with other parts of Southern Hindostan. Trichinopoly is celebrated for a siege which it sustained from 1751 to 1755, when it was successfully defended by the English against the French and their native allies.

Bishop Heber died suddenly at Trichinopoly, in 1826, when taking a cold bath, and was buried in the church.



FORTRESS AND ROCK OF TRICHINOPOLY, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CATASTROPHE.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT WIMBORNE, DORSET.

FESTIVITIES AT NORTH SHIELDS.

The inhabitants of North Shields having lately received a Charter of Incorporation, the first election of the corporation officers took place on Thursday the 1st instant.

It had been suggested that this era of "the town's new existence" should be celebrated by a general holiday. Accordingly, the shops of the town were closed, and the Burgesses were thus allowed every facility for recording their votes.

The morning was welcomed by a discharge of cannon; during the day, bands of music, with flags and banners, perambulated the streets. The commemoration at night was very effective, and the streets were crowded with spectators. Burning tar-barrels blazed in various directions; and a grand display of fireworks took place in the area of Dockway-square.

As a response to the public invitation, the vessels in the harbour hoisted their colours, and the inhabitants generally kept the day as a festival, "which, in succeeding years, may be looked back to as the dawn of their commercial independence and prosperity."

The accompanying scene was sketched (during the height of the festivities) by one of our own Artists.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
WIMBORNE.

THE Free Grammar School of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth, at Wimborne, Dorset, after fourteen years' litigation, is now in course of rebuilding, in the handsome style shown in the accompanying Illustration.

The corner-stone of the new school-house, with residence for the masters, &c., was laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on Saturday, the 27th ult.

The Right Rev. Prelate arrived from Dorchester on Friday afternoon, being received at the railway station by Edward Castleman, Esq. (the Registrar of the Corporation), by whom his Lordship was conducted to Allandale House, the residence of that gentleman, where a select party—comprising the official of the Peculiar, clergymen of the Minster, and several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood—had been invited to meet his Lordship at dinner.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Governors, the clergymen of the Minster, a number of clergymen from the neighbourhood, with the masters and pupils of the school, assembled at the present School-house, and proceeded to Allandale-house, where the Governors and Masters were introduced to the Bishop, and formed in procession to attend divine service at the Minster.

After the service, the party walked in the same order of procession to the site of the intended School-house, where excellent arrangements had been made for the accommodation of all engaged in the ceremony and for the public, with a large number of raised seats for ladies, which were occupied by the rank and beauty of the town and neighbourhood. Amongst the gay assemblage we noticed some members of Lord Chichester's family, the Misses Sturt, Sir John and Lady Charlotte Guest and family.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Castleman, as Registrar, reading an address to the Bishop, in which he traced the origin of the Institution to Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, who left property for the maintenance of a Chantry, and support of a chaplain, who should reside within the College of Wimborne, already in existence, and instruct all comers in grammar. On the dissolution of the College and Chantry, in the first year of Edward VI., their revenues came into the possession of the Crown, and the King was pleased to retain a portion of the College for the service of the Minster and the Grammar School. This continued until the reign of Elizabeth, who, by letters-patent, founded the School, and ordained that its affairs should be administered by twelve governors, of the town and parish of Wimborne, with the advice of the Bishop of Bristol for the time being; its privileges being confirmed by James I. and Charles I. The affairs of the Charity being, however, mismanaged, it was certified by the Charities Commission to the Attorney-General; a suit in



FESTIVAL AT NORTH SHIELDS, TO CELEBRATE THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Chancery was commenced, and, after much delay, a scheme was issued for the better regulation of the Charity. In the new arrangements, Dr. W. Fletcher, late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, was selected as Head Master; and the Rev. Charles Scott, of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed to the second Mastership.

The Bishop replied to the address, his Lordship dwelling upon the paramount importance of laying a right foundation of religious truth on which alone the superstructure of a liberal education can be successfully raised. "Not in vain, surely (said his Lordship), will this year's school be placed in intimate connexion with that temple of the living God, under the very shadow of which it will stand. Hereon will be indicated, herein will ever be kept before the view of those who will in this place train and mould the pious minds of the young, that the commencement of every good impression must proceed from the Grace of God, and that all our aims and all our efforts should tend to the glory of God as their end."

An extempore prayer was then offered up by the Bishop; immediately after which the choristers of the Minster chanted with great effect a psalm.

The Bishop next, assisted by the architects, proceeded, with the usual ceremony, to lay the corner-stone; having been previously presented by Mr. Linthorne, as chairman of the governors, with an elegant silver trowel.

The blessing was then pronounced by the Bishop in a manner truly solemn and affecting.

The procession was again marshalled by Mr. Chislett, the deputy-registrar; and all concerned walked to Allandale House, where the Bishop and a party of clergy and gentry partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.

The choristers dined at the King's Head Hotel, at the expense of the Governors. Nor were the workmen forgotten on this occasion—they were plentifully supplied with old English fare by the respected Head Master of the School, who also gave a sheep, which was roasted whole for the labourers.

The Schools and Masters' Houses are in the Tudor style of architecture, from the designs of Messrs. Morris and Hebson, of London. The plan contains two large Schools, small Library, Muniment-Room, &c.; also, houses for the Head and Under Masters.

The materials used in the erection will be bright red brick, diapered with blue; Caen and Purbeck stone dressings; and covered with tiles and slate.

The works, which are proceeding with despatch, are expected to be completed before Christmas, 1850.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 11.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Cambridge Term divides.
TUESDAY, 13.—Britannia. Sun rises 7h. 16m., sets 4h. 14m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—New moon, 9h. 13m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 15.—Machutus. Sun rises 7h. 20m., sets 4h. 13m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Rubens born, 1577; died 1640.
SATURDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 40	10 0	9 53	1 15	1 35	1 50	2 10
2 30	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0
4 15	4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15	5 30	5 45
7 30	7 45	8 0	8 15	8 30	8 45	9 0
10 15	10 30	10 45	11 0	11 15	11 30	11 45

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense Attraction.—First Appearance of that highly-popular and well-known public favourite, MR. BRIGGS, in Moncrieff's new Pedestrian and Equestrian Extravaganza, illustrative of the pleasures of Housekeeping and Horsekeeping. Those imitable Equestrian Artists, Mdlle. Amalie and Mr. John Bridges, continuing to be received with increased favour, and Mr. Thomas Barry, the celebrated Comedian and Clown, having met with a most enthusiastic reception, will have the honour of appearing every evening.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, the Entertainments will commence, at seven o'clock, with Fitzball's enormously successful new Grand Hippo-Dramatic Spectacle of the PROPHET, with all its magnificent and interesting effects. To be succeeded by a brilliant and novel routine of Batty's SCENES of the ARCADE, supported by the most eminent Equestrian Artists in Europe, and introducing for the first time an entirely new *Manège* Entree. To conclude with (for the first time) the New Pedestrian and Equestrian Extravaganza (written expressly for this Theatre by—Moncrieff, Esq.), called MR. BRIGGS; or, the Pleasures of Housekeeping and Horsekeeping; and in which the whole Company and stud of this Establishment, a long train of moveables, comprising omnibuses, barouches, go-carts, and other vehicles too tedious to mention, will appear.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

THE DIRECTORS of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS have great pleasure in announcing to their Subscribers and the Public that they have concluded an engagement with the celebrated Violinist, Herr ERNST, who will have the honour of appearing on WEDNESDAY NEXT, NO. EMBER 14th (in conjunction with other Artists of celebrity), at the Fourth of the "London Wednesday Concerts," upon which occasion the Programme will commence with a selection from Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots," in which Herr Formis will sing, for the first time in England, "The Piff Paff." Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMIS, 4, Exeter-hall; of Mr. STRIDE, 373, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall (west); and all Music-sellers.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that her FIRST SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at her Residence, 2, HINDLE STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. Lockey. Instrumental Performers—Miss Kate Loder; Messrs Palmer, Dand, Gattie, Hill, and Lucas. Subscription Tickets for the Series, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea, to be obtained only of Miss Dolby, at her Residence.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, on the 10th inst., showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

OPEN DAILY FROM ELEVEN TO FIVE, AND EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, FROM SEVEN TILL HALF PAST TEN.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME ILLUSTRATED, in a Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a Description, Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten. LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF FOOD, by Mr. Ashley, Daily at Half-past Three, and in the Evening at Nine o'clock. LECTURE, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachhoffner, Daily at Two; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock. EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. DIVER and DIVING BELL. THE CHROMATROPE. MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Y. N."—"Stable Economy," published by Blackwood and Sons.
"M. A. T."—North Wales, had better consult the actuary of the savings-bank. There is no institution of this kind in connexion with the Bank of England.
"J. G. C." informs us that the Devonshire distich—
Crocker, Cruwys, and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came were at home—
may be found fully detailed in Prince's "Worthies of Devon," 1701. Quarmer is a name unknown in Devon. Another Correspondent from Swansea confirms "J. G. C.'s" statement, and further states that he cannot permit the Coplestones to be deprived of a place in Devonshire history. The three names, Cruwys, Crocker, and Coplestone, are familiar as "household words" in Devon. "But," asks our Correspondent, "who is Quarmer?" Cruwys, Crocker, and Coplestone resided in each other's neighbourhood, and hence arose the conjunction of their patronymics in the couplet.
"J. H. A."—Gu. three dexter arms embraced arg., hands ppr. Crest—A dexter arm embraced in armour, the hand ppr. Motto—Vi et armis.
"L. T. P."—The half-crown of Anne is not scarce: it is worth from 4s. to 6s. in fine preservation.
"Jafore," Leeds, possessing so many coins, had better send them by some friend to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"E. F. M."—The ring, to the best of our knowledge (not having seen it), is false. The coin it contains is a cast from a silver coin of Athens.
"H. W."—By Dr. Arnott's Hydrostatic bed, the patient is floating upon the water, on which a loose sheet is lying, merely to keep the mattress dry, and every point of his body is supported by the water immediately beneath it, so that no pain arises from local pressure, and as little muscular weariness as possible from constrained position. The bed is fully described in the fifth edition of Dr. Arnott's "Elements of Physics," vol. 1, and the description is quoted in the "Arcana of Science and Art," 1832.
"F. T. M."—Guernsey, like the neighbouring island of Jersey, has a political constitution of its own, and does not belong to any county. As laid down by Coke, these islands, "though parcel of the dominion of the Crown of England, are not, nor ever were, parcel of the realm of England."
"J. B." Clifton.—A View is in the engraver's hands.
"A. C." Gravesend, is thanked. We shall be glad to see the Sketch.
"Caution."—Thanks.
"M. J. C."—There is copyright in the translation of a foreign work into English.
"W. R." claim, in neither case, is valid.
"An Old Subscriber."—It is not necessary that a Deputy-Lieutenant should be a Justice of the Peace. Address an application to the Lord-Lieutenant of your county.
"X. X."—The wife of the eldest son that survived his father is Mrs. X.
"Z. J. J."—Camelford.—The design sent would not render the wearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings.
"G. J. C."—A son is not entitled to use his mother's crest.
"B. C." Exon.—All the male descendants of those whose crests are recorded in the Herald's-office as borne on caps of maintenance are entitled to that distinction. Commoners obtain supporters by grant from the Crown. The chiefs of the Scottish clans bear them by prescriptive right. It is very difficult to define the term "Gentleman." An essay on the subject appeared in the Patriarian.
"J. B." Scotland.—We will endeavour to ascertain the arms desired.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The arms of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Briggs, war Ware, are "Arg. a chev. gu. between three roses ppr." He succeeded to the property on the death of his uncle, Thomas Blackmore, Esq., in 1824. His mother, Mary, was that gentleman's sister, being the daughter of Thomas Blackmore, Esq., of Briggs-park, by Mary his wife, sister of John Old Goodford, Esq. The arms of Blackmore, as granted 18th November, 1651, are—"Or a fesse sa. between three Moors' heads erased ppr. Crest—An arm embowed in armour ppr. garished or, supporting a standard banner of the last, staff of the first, point arg."

"G. M. H."—The arms of Morris are—"Sa. on a saltire engr. erm. a bezant charged with a cross couped gu. Crest—Within a chain enarched, a lion rampant. or, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped gu."
"Lion rampant."—Strictly speaking, we do not deem peers' daughters entitled to carry supporters at all. Courtesy and common usage, however, allow them; but the lady's shield is then borne distinct from the husband's.
"Amicus." Guernsey.—The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker is the author of the poem entitled "Talavera," a clever imitation of Scott's ballad style, which was published in London by Murray, in 1809, and has gone through three or four editions.
"G. P. R." Colford.—The cost of inspecting a will at Doctors' Commons is 1s. The expense of the copy varies with circumstances.
"A Regular Subscriber." Plymouth.—Either.
"Adelaide."—Cartoon is derived from cartone, Ital., large strong paper. The cartoons of Raphael were designs drawn on stout paper, for working in tapestry.
"A Walsallonian" will find a portrait of Lord Stanley in No. 125 of our Journal.
"X. Y. Z."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"X. Y. Z." Leicester.—We cannot interfere.
"T. P." Long Milford, is thanked; though we cannot avail ourselves of his suggestion.
"Trivet." Norwich.—The lines are by a living poet.
"Georgiana."—The translation of the "German Popular Tales," by Grimm, are rarely to be had. Our correspondent should apply at the "Publishers' Circular" office, 169, Fleet-street.
"X. Y. Z." Holt.—The charge is seven shillings.
"Rusticus."—Apply to Johnston and Co., Eden Quay, Dublin.
"A. Z."—Address your inquiry to the Secretary to the College of Preceptors, 28, Bloomsbury-square.
"J. L. L." Guernsey.—We do not know the address.
"H. B." Crediton.—If the coin be fine, send an impression in wax.
"Louisa Mary."—The title of Victor Hugo's work is "La Esmeralda."
"T. P." Epsom.—The power of one horse, if continued throughout the day of eight hours, amounts to 150 lb. conveyed 20 miles, at a speed of 2½ miles per hour. Mr. Alison's "History of Europe" terminates at 1815.
"Alpha."—Fenn's "Guide to the Funds," or Fortune's work on the "Stock Exchange."
"Theo." Burnby.—Heeren's work on Ancient Geography.
"A. B." Stafford.—Apply to Mr. Pickering, bookseller, Piccadilly.
"A Reader." Theobald's-road.—Fifty per cent.
"Sydney Hall." Swansea.—The address of the Inventor of the Fire Annihilator is 105, Leadenhall-street.
"Haddon Hall" should obtain permission from the patron.
"A London Tradesman."—The bill in question was rejected last session.
"E. B." Aberystwyth.—Thanks.
"R. C." Stearford, and "E. B." Southampton.—Dr. Chowne's address is, Connaught-place West, Hyde-park.
"Clericus."—The poison key is preserved in the armoury of the Arsenal at Venice. See Count Daru's "History of Venice;" or Venetian Sketches, "Family Library."
"Clericus." Hempstead-court.—We believe not.
"C. M."—The marriage would not be legal.
"Roch Villa."—The sun's rays put out a fire by absorbing its oxygen. See the Mutiny of the Bounty, in the "Family Library." The permission has been granted.
"J. B." Shrewsbury.—Thanks.
"A. F." Brighton.—What are the subjects of the Sketches?
"E. E. B."—Milton was thrice married. He did not live happily with his first wife, who deserted and insulted him, though he re-admitted her to his affections. See Symonds's life of the poet.
"Quastor." "Muff" and "A Jersey Tea-party."—All that we know of the true custom was given in our Journal of last week.
"A Subscriber." Cumberland.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, if sent by post, is 1s. 6d.
"Beta."—Declined.
"The Lily of Erin."—For "Horse Power," &c., see Gutch's "Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack for 1849."

Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.
BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Smees on the Human Mind.—Holy Matrimony, Illuminated.—Shirley, by Currer Bell: 3 vols.—Annals of Ulster.—Panthea, the Spirit of Nature.—Pawsey's Pocket-Book.
Music.—"The Essex Polka."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

The proposition of Sir Robert Peel for the "plantation" of Connaught and other distressed districts of Ireland by English agriculturists, possessed both of skill and capital, has found no favour amongst the class to whom it was directed. The Martin estates, including town-lands, coast-lands, many farms under cultivation, and many thousand acres of waste but reclaimable bog and moorland, have been put up to sale in London, without meeting with a purchaser. The Corporation of London, from which so much was expected, has held aloof; and private capitalists, men who would embark in any decently sounding scheme that promised five per cent. for their money, and who would lend their thousands even to the youngest of the Brothers Jonathan upon the security of his good faith, have scrupulously avoided an investment in Irish acres. It is considered in Ireland that if the Martin estates had been put up for sale in Dublin the result would have been more favourable. However that may be, it is distressing to think that political and social causes should be at work to prevent the introduction of the superabundant capital of Great Britain into a portion of the Empire so intimately linked with us, abounding in natural resources, and that chiefly requires capital, judiciously expended, to become as happy and prosperous as it is now miserable and degraded. Galway is a particularly peaceful part of Ireland. The people are patient, honest, and hard-working, and very grateful even for small kindness. They only require amongst them the presence of solvent and enterprising men, who know the business of agriculture, to emerge from the apathy and ignorance in which they have wallowed for generations. What was done by Lord George Hill, at Gweedore—a rude district at the north-west of Connaught—shows how much the energetic philanthropy, the sound common sense, and the business-tact of one man can do for the regeneration of a people. The efforts made by the late Lord Headley, on his estate at Glenbegh, in the county of Kerry, were equally successful—perhaps more so; for the people of Gweedore were simply ignorant before Lord G. Hill went amongst them, whilst the people of Glenbegh were so rude and ferocious, that they were considered over the whole south of Ireland as a race of untameable savages. Yet Lord Headley succeeded in civilising them. Under his care, their mud hovel was replaced by the cottage, and the peasants themselves lived in stone cottages; their wretched agriculture was improved—their gardens were walled in—fences were made—trees were planted, and the whole aspect of the district was changed from that of the wilderness into that of a thriving and well-cultivated country. In carrying out this great social reform, Lord Headley did not evict—he was not shot at—he was not hated; but, on the contrary, was beloved by his tenants; and, what to a capitalist is at least equally satisfactory, his rents were duly paid. But the misfortune of Ireland is that the whole country suffers in character from the misdeeds of a part. Capital is proverbially sensitive. When capitalists read every morning over their breakfast-table the record which tells the rate of landlords and agents assassinated by the peasantry; of rents unpaid; of farms thrown up; of men possessing a nominal rent-roll of £1500 per annum, reduced, by poor-rates and taxes and the non-payment of their rents, to go without animal food for months, and to live with their families upon potatoes and cabbages, washed down with weak tea, the capitalist looks upon the thing geographically, and not topographically, and resolves to have nothing to do with any portion of Ireland. The whole country is to be avoided; for he considers that it is bankruptcy to touch it. So the mischief has gone on from year to year; and so we suppose it will continue to go on, until increasing misery shall transform the whole country into one mass of unproductive and hopeless pauperism. When Irishmen have seen their last shilling swallowed up in poor-rates, and when the whole burden of that impost shall be cast upon the national Treasury, perhaps some means will be devised out of the absolute necessity of the case—if England is not to be ruined as well as Ireland—to make the Irish soil produce food for the Irish people, and a surplus besides.

A LONG, able, and interesting report upon the sanitary condition of London, and the means that should be adopted for the self-defence of its two millions of people against disease and pestilence, has just been presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers by Mr. Simon, their medical officer. The document is far too voluminous to be reproduced in our columns; but the following summary of the remedies proposed for the various causes of complaint which the inhabitants have against the present systems, monopolies, and customs that endanger or impair the public health, will give such of our readers as have not another opportunity of knowing what is proposed, an idea of the comprehensive magnitude of Mr. Simon's plans of reform. The recapitulation is in Mr. Simon's own words:—

To provide an inoffensive outfall for the sewerage of our vast population; to render the river a source of unqualified advantage; to give an indefinite extension and a sounder principle to the system of water-supply; to suppress all trades and occupations which taint the atmosphere with materials of organic decomposition; to abate the nuisance of smoke; to provide facilities for extra-mural interment, and to procure the prohibition of all further burial amidst our living; to improve the domestic arrangements of the poor, and to ensure their adequate supervision; to hinder the occupation of houses which breed pestilence; to destroy such as are irretrievably hostile to health; and to thin the stifled population of courts and alleys; to establish public baths and laundries, which may offer to the poor the utmost facilities and inducements for the maintenance of personal cleanliness; to erect, in the stead of such courts as we may hope to depopulate and destroy, but in open streets and with perfect ventilation—to erect, and to place at the disposal of the labouring classes, houses and lodgings which not only may offer to their inhabitants every convenience essential to health and decency and comfort, but may likewise serve as models of household economy for the whole district in which they stand.

These things are not to be done in a day. The cleansing of the Augean stable was an easy task compared with what the cleansing of London would be, upon the scale recommended by Mr. Simon. Nevertheless, formidable as the task may be, it must be undertaken in part, if we wish to preserve ourselves next year from the smouldering, but unextinguished fires of the Pestilence that has committed such havoc amongst us in 1849. Two out of the many suggestions of Mr. Simon will tax all the energies of the sanitary reformers to accomplish; and it will be better that, in the meantime, attention should be devoted to them, than that energy should be squandered by being spread over too many subjects. These are, the purification of the Thames by a perfect system of drainage and sewerage, independently of the fresh-water portion of the river; and the prevention for the future of all intramural interments. These reforms would amount to considerably more than 50 per cent. of all that are needed.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen, we rejoice to learn, has completely recovered from her recent indisposition. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and frequently by the Royal children, has taken early walking exercise in the Slopes and Home Park, during the past week.

The Bishop of Chester arrived at the Castle on Saturday, and joined the Royal dinner circle. The right rev. prelate preached on Sunday morning in the private chapel.

The Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Kent joined the Royal circle at dinner the same evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday. The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, and his Excellency the French Ambassador, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince, with their Royal visitors took early walking exercise. Lord and Lady Palmerston, and M. and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys left the Castle to-day. Captain the Hon., and Mrs. Mortimer Sackville West had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party in the evening.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, left the Castle on Thursday, and returned to town. The Earl of Westmoreland also left the Castle.

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.

At the Council, the 15th of November was appointed as a day of general thanksgiving.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 20th of November, until the 16th of January, 1850.

Mr. Charles Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

A *déjeuner* was served at the Castle to the Ministers and Officers of State present at the Council.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues, we regret to state, in a very precarious condition.

The daily bulletins have slightly varied, but the most favourable leaves no ground for hope of her Majesty's ultimate recovery. On Friday and Saturday the Queen passed very restless nights, and, having been much harassed by her cough, suffered from consequent exhaustion. On Sunday the prayers of the congregation of the Chapel Royal St. James's were desired for her Majesty. The following favourable bulletin was issued on Thursday:—

"The Queen Dowager has passed a most comfortable night, and her Majesty is refreshed this morning."
"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

We understand, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful members of the Royal family, according to present arrangements, intend to leave Windsor Castle on Wednesday next for Osborne, there to stay about a fortnight.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has left town for Brighton.

His Serene Highness Prince Hermann of Saxe Weimar has left town for the Continent.

We are sorry to learn that the Duke of Newcastle has lately been suffering from severe indisposition. The latest accounts received in town announce that his Grace is considered out of danger.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Privy Council) left town on Wednesday for Paris.

The Earl of Kintore and suite have left Farrance's Hotel, Belgrave-square, for Rome, *via* Paris.

Viscount Mandeville is at present making a tour in Turkey. His Lordship lately attended a review of the Turkish troops, near Constantinople, and had the honour of being presented to the Sultan by Sir Stratford Canning.

Lord and Lady Holland, who have been for some months making a continental tour, have arrived at Paris, en route for England.

We understand that Mr. Richard Somerset, son of Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, late secretary to the late General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, has accepted the post of Private Secretary to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and is on the eve of leaving for Germany.

Earl Gray arrived in town, on Thursday, from Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

We regret to learn that Lord Alvanley lies dangerously ill, at his mansion in Eaton-square. His Lordship's medical attendants, Drs. Watson, Teevan, and Bright, held a consultation at a late hour on Thursday evening.

MARRIAGE OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.—The Paris papers state that Mdlle. Rachel, the celebrated Jewish actress, is about to be married to a M. Rodriguez, a merchant of Bordeaux. The nuptials are to be celebrated at Pauillac, where all the necessary preparations are being made. Mdlle. Rachel will, of course, retire from the stage.

The *Principality* states that the interment of the late Bishop of Llandaff in Cardiff Cathedral was the first interment of a Bishop there for 400 years.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "APOLLO," WITH ALL HANDS.—Accounts have been received from New York reporting the wreck of this vessel. She has been seen bottom upwards off Cape Horn. All hands are supposed to have perished. The ship was from California, and is supposed to have had a large amount of the "diggings" on board.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew (Dr. Pusey) will not give any lectures this term, as the Professor has been ordered by his physicians to reside during the winter on the southern coast.

PREFERRMENTS.—The following have been made from Oxford:—The Rev. W. Lambert, late of Exeter College, to the rectory of Tibberton, Gloucestershire; value £267 per annum; patrons, trustees of Mrs. Scott. The Rev. C. H. Mainwaring, B.A., of Oriel College, to the rectory of Whitmore, Staffordshire; value £470 per annum; patron, Captain Mainwaring. The Rev. A. T. C. Manson, D.C.L., late of Magdalen College, to the vicarage of Glossop, Derbyshire; value £114 per annum; patron, Duke of Norfolk. The Rev. C. N. Mangin, M.A., of Wadham College, to the vicarage of Horsley, Gloucestershire; value £130 per annum; patron, Bishop of Gloucester. The Rev. R. S. Grignon, to the vicarage of Bennington Long, Lincolnshire; value, with residence, £463; patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The Rev. S. Plant, to the vicarage of Weston-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; value, with residence, £106; patron, Rev. C. Inge. The Rev. R. P. Bush, to the rectory of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire; value £423; patron, Rev. I. Bush. The Rev. T. W. Dowling, curate of Dawnton, Wilts, to the vicarage of Presheute, Wilts; value, with residence, £186; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The Rev. J. Bradshaw, to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, West Bromwich, Staffordshire; value £566; patron, Earl of Dartmouth. Rev. R. W. Barnes, to St. Probus V., Cornwall; value £390, with re.; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; Rev. Robt. Lampen, dec. Rev. John Kingdon, to Michaelstow R., Cornwall; value £270, with res.; patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Rev. E. Spettigue, dec.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford has given notice that he purposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 23rd day of December next.

VACANCIES.—Llanfoist rectory, Monmouthshire, diocese Llandaff; value £174, with residence; patron, Earl of Abergevenny; vacant by decease of Rev. J. Jenkins. Llanvrothen rectory, Merionethshire, diocese Bangor; value, with residence, £115; patron, Bishop of Bangor; vacant by decease of Rev. T. Marsden. Tredearth rectory, with Llangwyan curacy, Anglesey, diocese Bangor; value, with residence, £465; patron, Bishop of Bangor; vacant by death of Rev. R. Williams, D.D. Cosely perpetual curacy, Staffordshire, diocese Lichfield; value £138; patron, Lord Ward; vacant by promotion of Rev. J. Bradshaw.

CAMBRIDGE.

A Statutable Congregation was held on Saturday last, to receive the resignation of the late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Cookson; and at a meeting of the Heads of Houses, held on Monday, the Rev. James Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, was elected his successor.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.—By the nomination of Dr. Ollivant to the Bishopric of Llandaff, the following appointments become vacant:—The Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, value about £800 yearly, in the gift of the University, and to which Dr. Ollivant was appointed in 1843; a canonry in the cathedral church of St. David's, to which he was appointed in 1826, value £60 per annum; a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Brecon, to which he was appointed in 1830, value £100 per annum; and the rectory of Somersham, Huntingdonshire, to which he was appointed in 1843: this benefice, which is worth £1770 per annum, is annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at the University of Cambridge. The new Bishop was for some years Vice-President of St. David's College, Lampeter, and is a good Welsh scholar, although an Englishman by birth.

THE BISHOPRIC OF VICTORIA, HONG KONG.—On Tuesday, the Bishop of Victoria and his wife, with a party of seven clergy and candidates for holy orders, embarked at Portsmouth in one of Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther's vessels, the *Sir George Pollock*, Captain Withers, for the distant field of their evangelical labours in China. They were accompanied on board by a party of clergy and other friends, who paid them this farewell token of respect and interest in their mission. The Bishop's engagements in visiting the various friends and supporters of the mission since the period of his consecration, have not been without success. In addition to £3000 given anonymously by a "Brother and Sister" some months ago, and £2000 granted in July and October by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (both which sums are for building the College), the Bishop has himself collected nearly £3000 towards the various objects of his mission. Considering the number of the party under his charge, the Bishop has determined to proceed with them by the longer route, *via* the Cape, in preference to taking himself the more expeditious journey overland, and leaving them to proceed by themselves.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURNS.

This extremely interesting and valuable document, which presents so much useful information on the vitally-important social questions of Public Health, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, was published during the week. We give its chief features:—

The return comprises the births and deaths which were registered in all the districts of England by 2189 registrars, in the summer quarter ending Sept. 30, 1849; and the marriages in above 12,000 chapels and churches, 2869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent-registrars' offices in the quarter ending June 30, 1849.

The return of marriages is incomplete; but the numbers wanting are inconsiderable, and have been supplied from the previous years. Returns of the births and deaths have been received from every registrar; and there is reason to believe, that, under the calamity that has befallen the kingdom, no deaths have escaped registration or been assigned by the medical attendants to any but what they considered the true causes. The return, unlike other returns in this and other countries, includes every parish and place, whether healthy or suffering from an epidemic, and deaths from every cause; so that the tables and the registrar's remarks exhibit the results of a rapid but general sanitary survey of the country.

The result summarily is, that the marriages are a little above the average, the births slightly below the average, the deaths in greater number than have ever before been registered. The deaths in the three months were 135,364, or 47,602 more than were registered in the summer quarter of 1848. They exceeded the births (135,200) by 164; and as the emigrants in the quarter from London, Liverpool, and Plymouth alone amounted, according to the Emigration Commissioners, to 46,558,* the population of England has suffered, died, and decreased during the quarter to a degree of which there is no example in the present century.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages (34,702) in the quarter ending June 30, 1849, were fewer than the marriages in the corresponding quarters of 1845-47. In the June quarter of 1849, the numbers increased in London, Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the other counties the aggregate returns differ little from those of 1848. The marriages were about 35,908 in the three months.

BIRTHS.—135,200 births were registered in the quarter ending September 30, 1849; the births were 153,716 in the previous quarter, and 140,361 in the corresponding quarter of 1848. The rate of birth was higher than in the September quarter of 1847; and lower, with this exception, than in any September quarter since 1840. In London the births were 17,224, which is nearer the average number; in the other divisions the births were fewer than in the September quarter of 1848, when they were, however, considerably above the average.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—DECREASE OF POPULATION.—The deaths exceed the births registered by 164; but all the births are not registered, and a certain number of Scotch and Irish people enter England every quarter, so that, were it not for emigration, it is probable that, notwithstanding the mortality, the population would have slightly increased. Emigration has, however, gone on rapidly, and England has now less inhabitants by several thousands than were within its shores at Midsummer.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—In the five summer quarters ending Sept. 30, 1845-49, the deaths were 74,972, 101,663, 93,435, 87,762, and 135,364. The deaths in the last summer quarter exceeded the deaths in the summer of 1845 by 60,492; the annual rates of mortality in the two summers were 1.767 and 3.030 respectively; so that the latter exceeded the former by 71 per cent. The average rate per annum is generally lower in the summer than in either of the other three quarters: during the eleven summers 1838-48, it was 1.983. The annual mortality of the summer quarter 1849 exceeded the quarterly average by 53 per cent. The excess has been caused almost entirely by the cholera. The mortality was very unequally distributed over the country, having generally been greatest in the dense town populations. This is evident on comparing the deaths in the 117 districts of the old quarterly return—comprising London, some agricultural districts, and the principal towns and cities—with the rest of England. The average annual rate of mortality in the town districts is 26, in the country districts 18, in 1000; during the last quarter these numbers became 41 and 23 respectively. While the mortality has been excessive in nine divisions, it has been below or little above the average in two divisions—the North Midland and the South Midland—or in the counties of Buckingham, Oxford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby; also in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Wales. The difference is more apparent upon examining the several districts; in some the people have died by hundreds, or by thousands; in others, not far distant, few have died; the inhabitants have been unusually healthy; the "medical men (says a registrar) say that they have had nothing to do."

The deaths in London were 27,109, and exceeded the births (17,224) by 9885. The deaths by diseases of the zymotic class were 17,763; by other diseases, 9287; the causes of 59 deaths were unspecified, only 78 deaths from small-pox, and 274 from measles, were registered; 428 from hooping-cough; 386 from scarlatina. The epidemic of scarlatina, of which 1560 persons died in the summer quarter of 1848, thus suddenly subsided. Of typhus 710 persons died. The deaths from influenza were 9. Although influenza and cholera often succeed each other alternately, their co-existence as epidemics appears never to have been witnessed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts for the season was held in the great room of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, W. Cooke, Esq., in the chair. Several beautiful specimens of recent French bronzes, the property of Mr. W. C. Wasse, were exhibited on the table, with some specimens of china-ware, &c. Four gentlemen, in the course of the evening, were declared members of the society, as the result of a former evening's ballot. Earl Grey and eleven other gentlemen, proposed as members on previous occasions, were balloted for, and the names of no fewer than sixty gentlemen were proposed as new members to be balloted for at the next meeting. The report of the council stated that their ordinary revenue has increased in seven years from £800 to £1800, the whole of which is directly expended in the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce; and that the society now expends no more money upon its establishment of officers and servants than it did in 1841, when its condition was the reverse of prosperous. The council have, during the session, issued a prize-list for 1849, in its various departments of agriculture, arts, mechanics, and manufactures, in which upwards of £600 worth of premiums and medals are offered for competition. At the head of the list stand the two gold medals of his Royal Highness the President. With respect to the great exhibition of 1851, it was the intention of the council to summon a special general meeting, for the purpose of laying before the society the past history and present position of that great undertaking. Mr. Digby Wyatt read a report on the great French Exposition of last summer. It gave a sketch of the progress of industrial and art exhibitions in France, from the first limited attempt in 1797, up to the magnificent (but still very far from perfect) display of last year—a display the imperfection of which was mainly attributable to that short-sightedness which excluded foreign productions; an omission which the great exhibition in London, of 1851, is designed, among other essential objects, to remedy.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—The first ordinary general meeting of the session 1849-50 was held on Monday evening, at the Institute, 16, Grosvenor-street; the Earl de Grey, President, in the chair. The following additional names were elected as honorary and corresponding members:—The Signor Antolini, professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Bologna; the Abbate Antonio Magrini; the Signor Vantini, architect, of Brescia; Myndheer J. B. Weenink, architect director of the Academy at the Hague. The noble Chairman, in advertising to the proceedings and progress of the Institute, observed that her Majesty's medal had been duly transmitted to Signor Carlini, and its receipt acknowledged by that gentleman. At the last meeting it was desired that the council of the Institute should ascertain whether, in the certificates that were contemplated to be granted by the London University, certificates of architecture would be included. The result of that inquiry was to ascertain that the University certificates would at present be limited to chemistry, navigation, and hydrography. He had much pleasure in referring to papers that had been read at their previous meetings, and he would suggest that every member, however humble, should endeavour to contribute his quota on future occasions. There was another subject to which he wished to call their attention—that of interior decoration. Although not, strictly speaking, a branch of architecture, the reputation of the architect was in no slight degree influenced by a correct taste in the art of interior decoration. The noble Earl concluded by congratulating the members upon the circumstance that their Institute was now becoming known and appreciated throughout Europe, and said that it would at all times afford him the highest gratification to contribute all that lay in his power to its advancement. Professor Donaldson read a list of donations, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting were, on his suggestion, voted to their donors. A paper was afterwards read by the Rev. W. Weewell, D.D., master of Trinity College, Cambridge, honorary member of the Institute, "On the earlier and later Gothic Architecture of Germany." A vote of thanks to the reverend author of the paper was carried unanimously, and a discussion took place on the interesting and instructive subject, in which several members took part. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman for his courteous and efficient conduct in the chair.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday, at the Court of the City Commissioners of Sewers, held in Guildhall, Mr. Simon, the medical officer of health, read his report for the year. The document is of great extent, entering most copiously into the various branches of the subject, under the following heads:—1. Defective house drainage; 2. Incomplete and insufficient water supply; 3. Offensive or injurious trades and occupations; 4. Intramural burials; 5. Houses insusceptible of ventilation, and absolutely unfit for habitation; 6. The personal habits of the lowest classes, and the influence of destitution in increasing their mortality. In treating of those topics, Mr. Simon submitted only such general considerations as might show the largeness of the subject, its various ramifications, and its pressing importance, in the hope that those considerations might suffice to convince the court of the necessity which exists for some effective and permanent sanitary organisation in the City of London.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On Wednesday, a general meeting of the committee of the National Society was held at the Central School Rooms, Broad Sanctuary, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted with reference to the last letter from the Committee of Council on Education. There was a very large attendance of right reverend prelates, noblemen, and gentlemen, amongst whom were—The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Paul's, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C.; the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; the Very Reverend Archdeacon Sinclair, Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; C. B. Adair, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. H. H. Norris, W. Short, J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., &c. In the absence of the two Archbishops, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby presided. The secretary read a letter from the Committee of Privy Council, after which a long discussion took place, in which the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Bangor, the Earl of Harrowby, the Very Reverend Archdeacon Sinclair, J. C. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and J. C. Colquhoun and others took part; but, as the meeting was of a private nature, we are not enabled to notice the speeches of the several gentlemen. It was, however, ultimately agreed that a letter should be written to the Committee of Council on Education, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The proceedings then closed. The committee sat nearly four hours.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Monday afternoon, the half-yearly general meeting of the governors of this charity, for the purpose of reporting specially in reference to the number of orphans created by the ravages of the recent epidemic, and of electing the increased number of free orphan children into the establishment, was held at the London Tavern.—Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., presiding. The report dwelt briefly upon the fact that many of the orphan children then pressing for admission into the institution had been deprived of both parents within a few hours by cholera, or else left dependent upon the mother, who was herself suddenly thrown upon her own resources. Under these circumstances, the committee had endeavoured to meet a special emergency by special means, namely, by an increase in the already large number of children admitted; and they had, therefore, come to the conclusion that a special election should be held in February next, at which forty children should be admitted. The committee had also determined to increase the number received at each half-yearly election, so that the Infant Orphan Asylum would receive 120 children yearly, a larger number than had ever been received by any of the national charities within a similar space of time. There were yesterday 163 candidates for admission. At the conclusion of a very busy poll, which lasted several hours, the names of the forty successful candidates were announced. There are 330 children now in the asylum, without the addition to the number made on Monday.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this society, was held on Tuesday night at the Gun Tavern, Piccadilly, Mr. James Wyld, M.P., in the chair, who stated that the objects of the society were two-fold: first, to give every member a freehold residence; and, secondly, to extend the suffrage in the counties. The effect of their efforts would be the encouragement of frugal habits among themselves, and the accomplishment of desirable reforms in Parliament. The societies of this kind instituted throughout the country amounted now to 29, with about 10,000 members enrolled on their books. They first originated in Birmingham, and had been so successful in that town that members had been put in possession of freeholds to the number of 826. The effect of this change in the constituency would produce a marked effect at the next election in the representation of South Staffordshire and North Warwickshire. He then entered into a statistical comparison of the number of electors with the population in Great Britain; and to show the small interest which the people of the United Kingdom had in the soil as compared with those of other countries, he adduced statements of the number of landed proprietors in the different countries of Europe and America. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several working men and others; and resolutions were adopted approving of the principles and objects of the society.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Wednesday afternoon the Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses for the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, met in the vestry-room of the parish church of St. Margaret, to receive tenders for the erection of baths and wash-houses for the united parishes. The building is to be situated on a site about 120 feet square, in St. Anne's-street, with a front abutting on Great Smith-street. There are to be sixty baths, either warm or cold, and sixty washing and ironing compartments. There will also be two plunging baths (which are not attached to any of these establishments in other parishes), nearly forty feet in length, twenty-four feet in width, and the depth will incline from three feet six inches to five feet six inches. There were above thirty tenders for the building, varying from £5738, the lowest tender, up to £6700. The lowest was accepted, and the tender for the engineering portion amounted to £1275. The site has been bought for £3000. It is intended to complete the building with the utmost despatch.

IMPROVEMENT AND CULTIVATION OF BOGS AND PEAT SOILS.—An interesting discussion, in the course of which considerable practical information was elicited, took place at the London Farmers' Club on Monday evening, "Upon the Improvement and Cultivation of Bogs and Peaty Soils." The subject was introduced by Mr. B. Webster, of Hounslow, who pointed out the advantages of such soils to consist principally in their being obtainable at a low rental, whilst by proper management they would produce the finest root crops of every description, free from the disease to which crops grown upon other kinds of soil were liable. Clover and artificial grasses also would grow most luxuriantly upon them. Their reclamation and improvement were to be secured chiefly by the application of drainage; and where bogs were fed by ground springs, such springs should be cut off, so as thoroughly to prevent the oozing of the water into the bogs. The most effectual system of drainage for this purpose now in operation was to be found in Essex, upon the lands of Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Rutley, Mr. Dixon, of Witham, and Mr. Mechi. With regard to the manure to be

used upon these soils, all dung should be well rotted before being applied to them; and guano, the ashes of peat itself, peat saturated with liquid manure, and all artificial manures, would be found to act most efficiently. The peat was valuable for fuel; for burning bricks and tiles; for intermixing with liquid manure; as charcoal, for smelting purposes; and also as a disinfectant and deodoriser, as well as fertiliser—as had been conclusively shown by the recent experiments of Mr. Jasper Rogers. Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Mechi, the Hon. Mr. Wilson, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Smith, and other gentlemen, bore their testimony—the result of practical experience—to the productive powers of bogs after draining; and instances were cited of some of the fee-simple of which had been sold for £3 10s. or £4 10s. an acre, and which had never been worth anything except as snipe-ground, having, by a comparatively insignificant outlay, been made to yield enormous crops alike of wheat and roots, and to realise a rent of three guineas an acre. In one case the produce was nine quarters of wheat the acre; and there was no necessity for acting upon the old-established system of rotation of crops. It was laid down, however, that attention should be especially directed to the geological formation of the substrata, and that much of the bog lands in Scotland and the north of England were at so great an altitude, that they were in no respect susceptible of improvement. But this remark was not applied so generally to the bog lands of Ireland, which are mostly admitted to be very favourably situated. On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Owen, the club resolved—"That the improvement and cultivation of bogs and peaty soils may in many cases, where the climate is congenial, be beneficially adopted."

ST. DUNSTON'S-IN-THE-WEST PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of the new Parochial Schools for the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. The schools are about to be erected on ground purchased from the Corporation of the city of London, near the Fleet-street end of Fetter-lane—a spot long lying vacant, and on which Lord Morpeth some time since contemplated the erection of a new Record Office. The design is Italian, with a red brick frontage, and Portland stone cornices. The infant-school will be upon the ground-floor, the boys' on the principal floor, and the residences of the master and mistress, with other appurtenances, on the attic story of the building. The foundation-stone bore the following inscription:—"Laid by Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P. for the city of London, and Alderman for this ward, in the year of his Mayoralty, November 3, 1849."

FESTIVITIES AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, on Wednesday evening, at dinner, the chairman, the architect, and the committee of the Corporation (with their ladies) who were entrusted with the erection of the building and the management of opening the New Coal Exchange; as also the twelve gentlemen (and their ladies) who were selected by the Court of Common Council to be associated with them on the occasion of the Royal Visit. Covers were laid for 80.—On Thursday, the usual farewell banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor elect.

The Lord Mayor's state carriage, built for the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Farncomb) by Messrs. Bushe and Co., is considered to be the richest in design and most elegant in decoration that has been turned out of hands for many years. The heraldic designs and warm colouring, with gold fringe and curtains, give the carriage a gorgeous appearance. The standard to the hind part represent dragons, the emblems of the supporters of the City coat of arms.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BRIMPTON.—The new chapel in connexion with this institution is rapidly progressing, and the roofing-in has already commenced. It may be remembered that this sacred edifice is the sole gift of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart.; and the talented architect selected, E. B. Lamb, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, appears to have fully realised the wishes of the benevolent donor. It is built of Kentish craie stone, with Gien stone facings, and is calculated to afford accommodation to upwards of 200 in-door patients, together with the resident officers of the establishment. Several meetings of the committee of management have recently been held, and it has been decided that the completion of the eastern wing of the hospital, with approaches, &c., shall be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examiners have appointed Tuesday, the 13th instant, at half-past nine, for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society in Chancery-lane. Where the articles of clerkship and assignment have not expired, but will expire during the term, the candidate may be examined conditionally; but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers up to that time.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—A new arrangement for the conduct of the public business in the Secretary's Department of the Customs has been approved and ordered to be put into practice. The classification of the business in the Secretary's office in the Customs Department is to comprise—1. The Secretary's Branch. 2. The Assistant-Secretary's Branch. 3. Long Room Branch (including all the Long Room and warehousing business). 4. Seizure Branch (comprising all seizures and penalties, and miscellaneous matters; this branch includes all papers relating to seizures, prosecutions, penalties, informations relating to smuggling, returns of smuggling, and expenses on account of seizures and prosecutions, and all papers respecting the Fisheries and the Merchant Seamen and Passenger Acts). 5. Payments and Estimates Branch. 6. Plantation Department (comprising all colonial papers and quarantine matters, except those relating to the quarantine establishment, and the supply and disposal of stores; and including questions relating to the Navigation Law). 7. All demands for stationery, books, and official forms, which are to be forwarded direct to the proper departments.

FRAUDS ON THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.—In consequence of numerous frauds and impositions having been practised on the public, by persons falsely representing themselves to be members of the Stock-Exchange, the committee of that body, as a protection to the public, have caused a list to be made out of the names and addresses of the whole of the 364 gentlemen, members of the Stock-Exchange, and copies thereof are now posted in the Rotundo, Bank of England, on the Royal Exchange, and Guildhall, for the inspection of those who may desire information on the subject.

THE CONNEMARA ESTATES.—The sale (if so it may be called) of Mr. Martin's extensive estates in the west of Ireland was closed on Monday, at the auction mart. There was scarcely any acceptable bidding, as the following analysis of the result of the five days' proceedings shows:—

Number of acres in the Martin estates	190,540
Doitto, ditto sold	3,982
Average price per acre of the land sold	£3 2s. 7½d.
Average price offered but not accepted	1 8 7
Sum total realised by the five days' sale	£12,465 0 0

LOLA MONTES' BAIL.—At the Middlesex sessions, on Wednesday, an application was granted by the Court for the respite of the recognizances of Messrs. Davies, solicitors, of Warwick-street, Regent street, against whom an order for the payment of £1000, the amount of bail into which they had entered for the appearance of the Countess of Landsfeldt, on a charge of bigamy, had been made at Marlborough-street Police Office some time back. The extent of the respite was to the next quarter sessions, and its object was to allow the parties further time to proceed on appeal against the Magistrate's decision.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The annual observance of commemorating what is commonly termed "Guy Fawkes Day," has been attended, on the present occasion, with some injury to property and person, fires having been caused by boys discharging fire-works. One fire happened on the premises of Mr. John Ross, a cabinet-maker, carrying on business in Cumberland-street, Curtain-lane, Shoreditch. Mr. Ross was insured in the Sun office. Another fire happened at the Scotch Ale-stores, Pleasant-row, West-square, Southwark, belonging to Mr. R. Rundle. Two lads were engaged in St. George's-fields firing rockets, when one, named George Hodges, ignited a rocket at the wrong end, and in an instant it exploded, and the stick connected with it was forced into his cheek and left eye. He was carried to the hospital. George Ward, a coachman, living in Mason-street, Lambeth, was struck in the face by a rocket while passing along the Commercial-road, and was so much injured that it is feared he will lose his eye-sight. The stables belonging to Mr. Grove, the great clothier and outfitter, of Lower Marsh, Lambeth, were also set in flames from the same cause; and other accidents of minor note occurred in various parts of the metropolis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Nov. 3—males, 712; females, 704; total, 1416. Deaths registered during the same period—males, 404; females, 433; total, 837. This return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts, and shows that the mortality of London, which fell below the weekly average of five autumns in the second week of October, has steadily continued to decline during the three subsequent weeks: the present return exhibiting only 837 deaths in the week, while the average is 1162 (allowances being made for increase of population on previous years); the decrease is therefore 325. A comparison of returns made for the same week in the last ten years shows that in any of the nine weeks the mortality has not been so low as at the present time; in the corresponding week of 1841 the deaths were 840; in that of 1848, they were 1115, after cholera had given warning of its presence. Only 11 deaths from cholera were registered in last week; in the three preceding weeks they were successively 110, 41, and 25, declining by nearly a geometrical progression. Of the 11, one occurred in Lower North-street, Chelsea; 2 in the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (1 having been that of a girl brought from a house in Bedfordbury, the condition of which is minutely described by the registrar); 1 in Clarendon-place, Gray's Inn-lane; 1 in George-yard, Saffron Hill; 2 at No. 12, Seven-step-alley, Graveland; 1 in the Lunatic Asylum, Hoxton House; 1 in Maidstone-place, "a very low and ill-drained spot" in Haggerstone East; 1 at No. 4, Paternoster-row, Spitalfields, where the mother of the deceased died five days afterwards, of diarrhoea; and 1 in Wycombe-place, Kent-road. In the last week, 40 deaths were registered from diarrhoea and dysentery (the average is 27); in the three previous weeks, they were 105, 63, and 51. Two of these, in the present return, occurred at Jennings's-buildings, Kensington—a locality which has frequently obtained unfavourable notice in the records of the late epidemic. Typhus was fatal to 37 persons; the average is 56. Other epidemics are still under the average. The mortality from smallpox and measles continues unusually low. A woman of fifty-seven years died of "Inflammation, from a plum-stone lodging, thirty-three days before death, in the colon, and producing thickening and complete obstruction."—*Post mortem.* In two cases, intemperance is stated to have been the cause of death.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich was upwards of 30 inches on the first three days of the week. The mean of the week was 29.807. The mean temperature of the week was 50.3 degrees, which is four degrees above the average of the same week in seven years.

* The emigration from the principal ports of the United Kingdom in the quarter ended September 30th, 1849, was 59,016, viz. from Scotch ports, 2298; Irish ports, 9172; English ports, 46,558; according to a return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

S K E T C H E S F R O M B O R N E O .



NIGHT ENGAGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH WITH THE PIRATES OFF BANTING MARRON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I SEND you the following account of an Expedition against the pirates of the north-western coast of Borneo, with Illustrations, which I trust may prove not unacceptable to your readers. I am indebted for the admirable Illustrations to Dr. Livesay, of H.M.S. *Albatros*, who, in the boats, accompanied the Expedition throughout.

Arrangements were made that H.M.S. *Meander*, 44 guns, *Albatros*, 12 guns and *Royalist*, 10 guns, together with the H.E.I.C.'s war-steamer *Nemesis* and *Semiramis*, should rendezvous at Sarawak, and furnish boats and an European force of 300 men.

The *Meander* and *Semiramis*, however, did not arrive; and the effective force of the *Royalist* and *Nemesis* was so reduced from illness, that we could only muster seven boats, manned by 108 men, including officers.

All arrangements being completed, it was considered better to proceed, even with this reduced force, than (by waiting longer) to run the risk of being overtaken by the rainy season. Accordingly we started, on the 24th of July, to attack the strongholds of the pirates on the river Rejang, who had been very daring of late. I may here mention, that, shortly before we left Sarawak, the pirates of the river Serebus sent an insulting message to the Rajah (Sir James Brooke), asking "if he were an old woman, and afraid, that he did not attack them as he had threatened." It will be seen in the sequel that this message is not likely to be repeated. The *Nemesis* towed the *Royalist* up the Batang Lupar (a noble stream), and moored her at the mouth of the Linga, which falls into the Batang Lupar, to protect a friendly tribe resident there, during the absence of the warriors, who accompanied us on the expedition.

We left Batang Lupar on the 26th, and towed the European boats to Banting Marron, a low sandy point separating the rivers Serebus and Kaluka, and which had been appointed by the Rajah as the place of rendezvous for the entire force European and native, previous to starting for the river Rejang.

On the 27th, an old Malay chieftain brought us intelligence that a piratical fleet of 107 prahus, with at least 3500 men, had left the Serebus the day before our arrival, passing round Tanjong Siri, to attack and plunder such villages on the Rejang as were not powerful enough to resist them. The piratical tribes reside for the most part very far inland, near the sources of the numerous rivers of this coast, in which situations the streams are very contracted and rapid, and the banks elevated and heavily timbered. They take advantage of these circumstances, and render the advance of an enemy almost impossible, by felling huge trees across the river, and by cutting others and keeping them suspended by rattans, so that they can be launched in a moment on a passing boat, crushing her to atoms. On any alarm at sea, they immediately retreat to some of these strongholds, and sink or otherwise conceal their prahus in some of the innumerable creeks with which the rivers abound. All attempts, therefore, at intercepting a piratical fleet have hitherto failed. Their practice is to make a raid, and pouncing on some unsuspecting village (as the Malays poetically express it) like the rush of the aligator, to burn it, killing all the men and boys, and cutting their heads off (which they value beyond all price as trophies), and carrying off the women as slaves. They then, whether successful or unsuccessful, return as speedily and quietly as they issued forth, having plundered every native trading prahu they fall in with, and murdered the crews. Advantage was, therefore, taken of the unusually favourable opportunity now offered, and a plan was immediately laid by Capt. Farquhar, of H.M.S. *Albatros*, who commanded the expedition, and the Rajah (Sir James Brooke), for surprising and cutting them off on their return. The Serebus and Kaluka, the only avenues to the country of the pirates, flow into a deep bay, round the north-east

point of which, called Tanjong Siri, the piratical flotilla must return. The following disposition, therefore, was made of the force under Captain Farquhar's orders. Very fast spy or scout boats were stationed at Tanjong Siri, with instructions to return on the first appearance of the enemy and announce their approach.



YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE CHIEF OF KENOWIT.

The Rajah, with a native force of about 40 well-armed prahus, including the *Singa Rajah*, pulling 80 oars, commanded by Sir James Brooke in person, and the *Rajah Walki*, pulling 60 oars, commanded by the Rajah's nephew and acknowledged successor, Captain Brooke, of the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), as well as the cutters of the *Albatros* and *Royalist*, commanded by Lieutenants Wilmshurst and Everest, were stationed in ambush at the mouth of the Kaluka. A large native force of about 40 prahus was stationed at the entrance of the Serebus, supported by the three remaining boats of the *Albatros*, commanded respectively by Captain Farquhar, Lieutenant Brickwell, and Mr. Williams, and the two boats of the *Nemesis*, under Messrs. Goodwin and Baker; as well as by the *Ranee*, a very inefficient river steamer, commanded by Mr. Wright.

Trying as it was to the patience of all parties, we remained in position until the 31st, during which interval every precaution human foresight could suggest was adopted to ensure success. About 7 1/2 p.m. we were engaged in a rubber of whist on board the *Nemesis*, and had almost abandoned all hope of surprising the enemy, when a spy boat returned at best speed, with the long and anxiously-looked-for intelligence that the piratical fleet had rounded Tanjong Siri, and was rapidly approaching our position. As yet it was, of course, uncertain for which river they would make. This question was, however, soon set at rest, and a brisk fire of rockets from the cutters, and of great and small guns from the remainder of the Rajah's force stationed at the entrance of the Kaluka, announced that the enemy had attempted to force that river, and had met with a warmer reception than they had anticipated. A rocket was now fired by the Rajah, and, on this preconcerted signal, Captain Farquhar moved round Banting Marron with the European force under his immediate command, to support the Rajah, if necessary, and also with a view to enclosing the enemy between two fires, leaving, however, a strong native force at the mouth of the Serebus, to intercept the pirates, in case of their passing the European boats, and making for this, their native river. Finding themselves foiled at the Kaluka, the enemy, gallantly followed by the two cutters and the Rajah's light skirmishing boats (which kept up a constant fire), put to sea, with the intention of running for the Batang Lupar; here, however, no doubt much to their surprise, they encountered Captain Farquhar's boats, and being saluted with round shot and rockets, they divided their force. They yet, however, preserved admirable order. Some returning to the Kaluka (still most judiciously guarded by the Rajah), renewed their attempt to

enter, but with the like bad success; others passing in shoal water inside Captain Farquhar, made for the Serebus, and the remainder, having greater speed than his heavily laden boats, succeeded for the present in escaping to sea.

The *Nemesis* had hitherto remained at any point where her services might be required. She now acted her part, and that right nobly. Perceiving by the fire from Captain Farquhar's boats that the enemy had attempted to put to sea, Commander Wallace gave chase, and fell in with seventeen prahus which had succeeded in escaping Captain Farquhar, and were making in beautiful line for the Batang Lupar. When abreast we saluted them with grape and canister from our 32-pounders, raking the entire line, which we then broke, driving many of them on shore badly crippled; where they fell an easy prey to the Dyak boats, which, headed by Mr. Steel, of Sarawak, in the *Snake*, followed the *Nemesis*, but never interfered with her fire. We then pursued five others, and destroyed them in detail, passing round each and pouring in a constant fire of grape and canister, musketry and rifles, until they drifted past us helpless logs, without a living being on board.

That discharge of grape was a fearful sight, as at point-blank range it crashed over the sea, and through the devoted prahu, marking its track with the floating bodies of the dying, shattered prahus, planks, shields, and fragments of all sorts. I should have pitied them; but they were pirates, and the thought steeled my heart. At this period the scene was exciting in the extreme: fighting was going on in all directions; wherever the eye was turned it met the brilliant double flash of the great gun, the bright quick flame of musketry, the lightning streak of the rocket, or the dazzling blaze of the blue light; whilst the ear was saluted with the boom of cannon, the roar of musketry, the wild tone of the tom-tom, the clear startling note of the gong, or the still more fearful warwhoop of the Dyak, telling a sad tale of destruction and death. The pirates now, finding themselves surrounded, lost all presence of mind—order was no longer preserved—the flotilla scattered and fled in every direction, the crews jumping overboard and swimming for the shore, or running the prahu aground, and taking refuge in the jungle.

About twelve o'clock at night the fight might be considered as over, although isolated firing continued until midnight. The entire force under Captain Farquhar's command may be estimated at 3000 men. From information subsequently obtained, that of the enemy cannot be taken lower than 120 prahus and 4000 men. The loss of the enemy in the action was 90 prahus, and not less than 400 men; whilst we lost but two men killed and six wounded. In addition, however, to the loss in action, the enemy suffered most severely, being followed in the jungle by the Dyaks, who, like bloodhounds, tracked and hunted them down, cutting their heads off, and bringing them in as a proof of victory; and even of those who escaped a violent death, at least one-third must have perished before they reached their homes, being altogether destitute of food. The total loss of the enemy may, therefore, be estimated at 1500 men; they have also lost an immense quantity of brass guns, muskets, gongs, and arms of all sorts, with which they were well provided, but which they either threw overboard to lighten their prahu, and increase their speed, and prevent them from sinking



TAMAH, NATIVE OF KENOWIT, IN KAYAN WAR-DRESS.

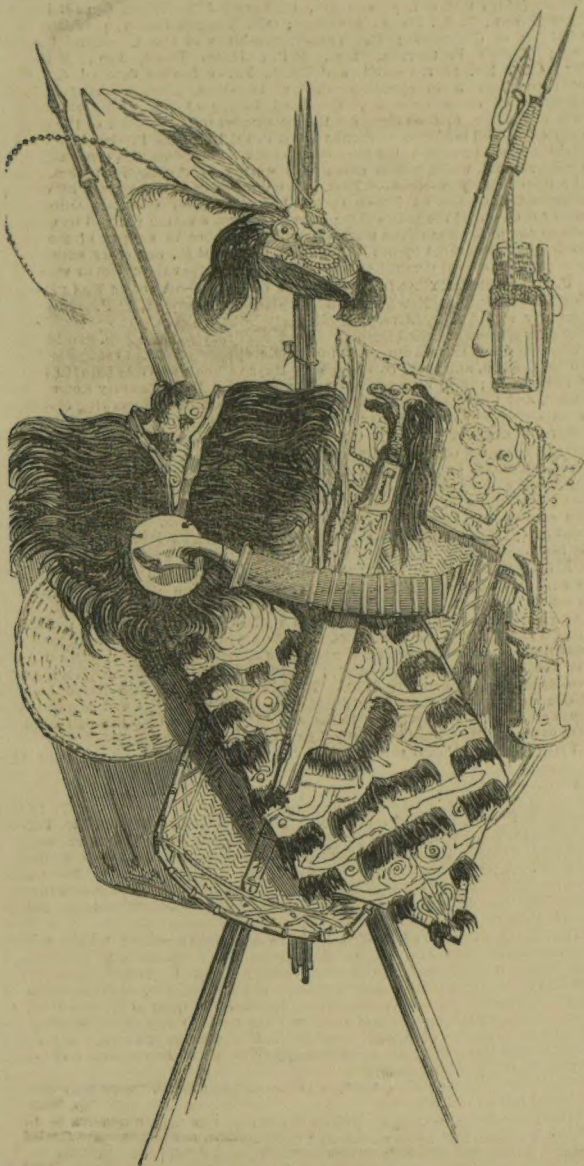


TATTOOED DYAK OF KENOWIT, WITH PENDULOUS EAR-LOBES.

S K E T C H E S F R O M B O R N E O .

or abandoned on taking to the jungle. More than a mile of the beach of Banting Marron was strewn with wrecks and abandoned prahus, which were either burnt or carried off as prizes. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, that the surprise did not form any part of the original plan, the smallness of the European force, the necessary division of that force, the annihilation of a powerful enemy without loss on our side (which is the perfection of generalship), and that all this was done under the great and manifold disadvantages of a night attack, it may with truth be said that the highest credit is due to those who originated, as well as those who so ably executed, the plan.

As an instance of the atrocity of these bloodthirsty fellows, I may mention that on the expedition having surprised the village of Matou, as well as a trading prahu, they took some heads and one female prisoner. On being compelled to take to the jungle, they found they



DYAK AND KAYAN WEAPONS.

could not carry her with them; they therefore cut her head off, and mangled the body in a most frightful manner, in which state it was found after the action lying on the beach of Banting Marron, a ghastly object—the legs and arms being nearly severed from the body, which was literally chopped in pieces!

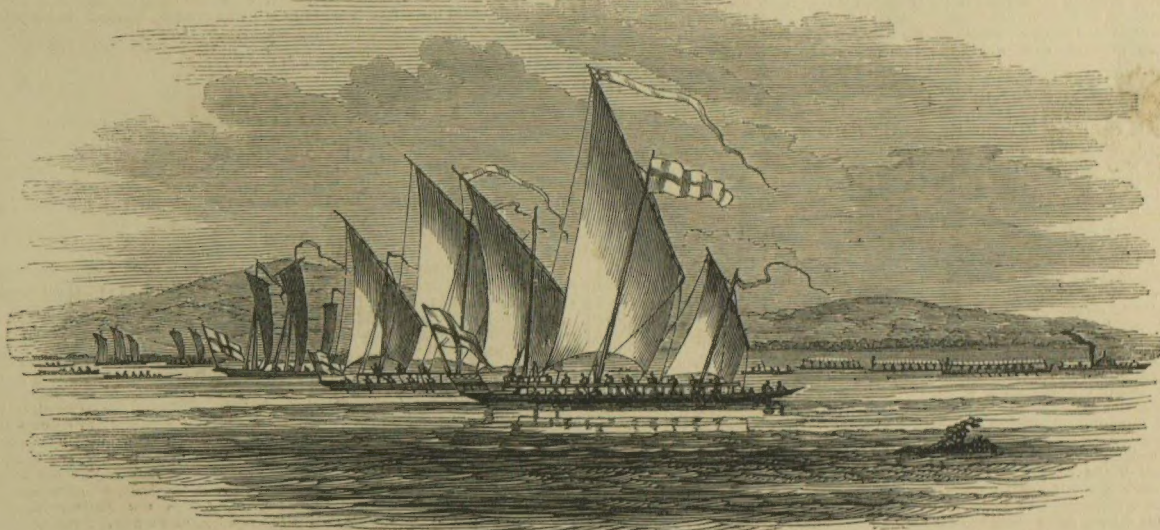
A considerable native force was left at the scene of action to follow the pirates in the jungle, and complete the work of destruction; and the remainder moved up the Serebus about forty miles, where the *Nemesis* and the large prahu anchored, whilst the light boats proceeded up the river Pahoo, to destroy the fortified villages on its banks before the warriors could return to their defence. The advance was opposed by nine large booms lately thrown across the river. These were with difficulty removed; but at length a monster tree, so hard that the axes scarcely made an impression on it, seemed an almost impassable barrier to further progress. After in vain using every effort to overcome the difficulty, the force was disembarked, with the intention of clearing a road through the jungle and marching overland; but they had scarcely landed and commenced operations, when a skirmish took place, in which four natives of our party were killed, and amongst them "Bunsee" and "Toojong," two sons of the Chief of Lundu. We all felt the deepest regret for these youths, as (unlike their countrymen) they knew not



DYAK MODE OF DRYING HEADS.

what fear was, and fell victims to the rashest valour, having, contrary to orders, moved in advance of their party, almost unarmed: one brother was carried in headless, and the other with his face cut off, and otherwise fearfully mangled. This untoward event threw such a damp over the spirits of the natives, that it

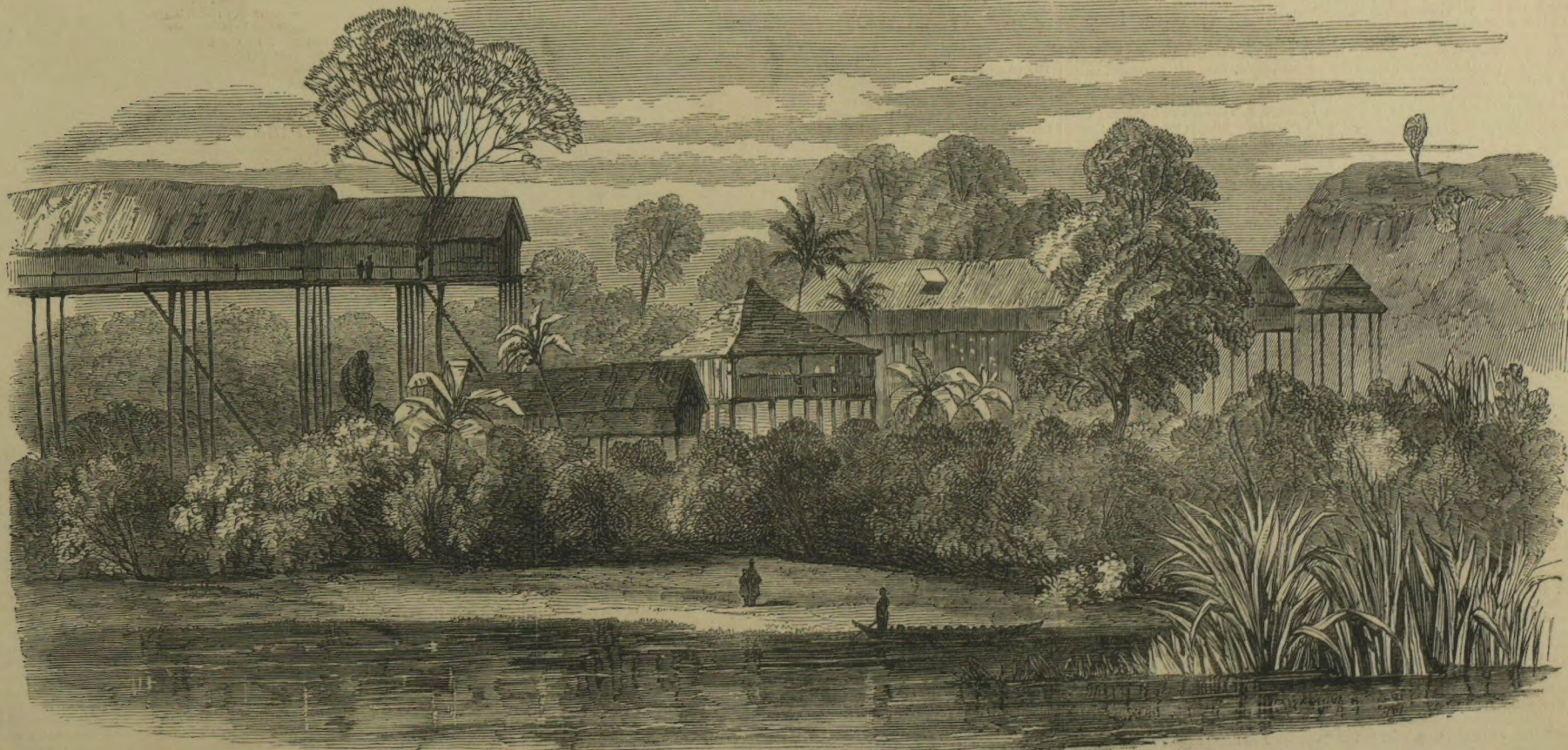
was not deemed advisable to advance until confidence was somewhat restored; and, in the meantime, the unusually low water enabled the boats to pass under the tree and proceed up the river, where they destroyed Pahoo, and several other villages, and took some prisoners, as well as a great quantity of plunder



FLEET NEAR BALLA.—SINGA RAJAH AND RAJAH WALLI IN THE FOREGROUND.—THE RANEE AND ENGLISH BOATS IN ADVANCE

amongst which were some ancient jars, which the Dyaks hand down from father to son as heirlooms and prize very highly, some of them being valued as high as £200. It was, indeed, fortunate the fleet had been destroyed, as otherwise it would have been impossible to perform the service without immense loss of life on our side; for a very small party, armed with rifles, and stationed in the jungle opposite each boom, could have picked off every European whilst removing the trees, and without the loss of a man on their side.

During the absence of the boats, numbers of the pirates who had escaped in the action, but were not aware of our still occupying the river, were cut off by the Dyak boats in attempting to ascend the Serebus, and I then had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of preserving the heads. The Dyaks, having killed their enemy, immediately cut his head off, with a fiendish yell; they then scoop out the brains, and suspend the head from a rod of bamboo, as represented in the Sketch. They then light a slow fire underneath, and the smoke ascends



TOWN OF KENOWIT, RIVER REJANG.

through the neck, and penetrates the head, thoroughly drying the interior. It is then placed in a basket of very open work, and carried suspended from the belt of the captor—more highly prized than ornaments of gold or precious stones. On one occasion I saw five heads on a platform, undergoing the operation; and within two feet of it the Dyaks were coolly cooking some wild boar chops for their dinner, and inhaling the mingled perfume of baked human and hog's flesh!

We now proceeded to the river Rejang, the finest and most interesting of the rivers of the northern coast of Borneo. One glance at the town speaks volumes as to the state of this unhappy country, and proclaims the lawless character of one party, and the insecurity of the other. The houses, inhabited by the Milanos, a race distinct from the Malay and Dyak, are of immense length, some of them containing three hundred people. They are erected on pillars of wood, about thirty-five feet in height, and are only approachable by ladders, which can be drawn up on the appearance of an enemy: each thus forms in itself a perfect fortress. An immense gallery, protected by a musket-proof breastwork, runs the entire length of the building; this is used as the common sitting-room, and here are collected offensive and defensive weapons of all sorts—brass guns, rifles, spears, shields, parangs, samitans, stones, &c.; and they also pour boiling water and oil on the heads of assailants. I was informed that, on the erection of one of these houses, a deep hole was sunk for the corner pillar, and in this (as we place a bottle containing a coin and engraved inscription) they (*horresco referens*) lowered an unfortunate girl, decked out in all her finery, and then dropped the enormous post on her head, crushing her to atoms; and yet they are now a fine intelligent race, and cordially unite with the Rajah for the suppression of piracy.

Having obtained a sufficient supply of firewood, we proceeded up the river Rejang to the Kenowit, up which river the boats advanced about 40 miles, and, surprising the enemy, plundered and destroyed the villages, and took several prisoners. The boats having returned, we pressed on to the town of Kenowit, on the inhabitants of which the Rajah imposed a heavy fine, with a threat of visiting them with his heaviest displeasure in the event of their violating the pledge they now gave to abandon their piratical habits. All prisoners were released, with instructions to inform their respective tribes, not only that the Rajah had no wish to injure them, but that he would most willingly afford them all the protection in his power, if they would only abandon piracy, and live at peace with their neighbours.

We returned to Sarawak on the 24th August, well pleased with the extraordinary success of our expedition. We had destroyed the most powerful piratical tribe on the coast, under the most unequivocal circumstances of piracy, having intercepted them returning from a desperate foray, with their hands red with the slaughter of innocent and unsuspecting traders—thus inflicting a lesson which will be remembered on the coast for ages. We destroyed the fortified towns, and crippled the resources of several other tribes; at the same time proving to them, by sparing, and ultimately liberating the prisoners, that we were not actuated by that thirst for blood which is the usual motive for Dyak warfare. I feel great pleasure in stating that the Rajah was enabled to control our Dyak allies, and induce them (much as they have suffered) to spare the women, children, and unresisting men, who, instead of being butchered in cold blood and beheaded, were now, for the first time, brought in as prisoners—a grand step towards the ultimate adoption of the customs of civilised warfare, which had hitherto been invariably outraged.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Sarawak, August 29th, 1849.

B. URBAN VIGORS.

P.S.—I should add, that in the Dyak and Kayan weapons sketched, are included a sampan, with case of poisoned arrows; a fighting jacket and cap; Parangs sword; Kellsa and Soloo knife. One shield is ornamented with the hair of enemies slain in battle.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Drury-lane Theatre is again filled nightly for the promenade concerts of M. Julien. These annual entertainments appear to preserve their popularity. The season is brief—only a month or six weeks—and, without reference to the musical attractions, there is exciting animation in the scene. From the private boxes and dress circle the visitors can calmly gaze on the motley groups extending over the pit to the extremity of the stage, which is now bounded by a convenient and comfortable reading-room, with home and foreign journals, and magazines of the latest dates. Then, between this reading-room and the orchestra, there is a *café*, where refreshments may be obtained. The decorative portion is arranged with taste and tact, and the lounge can wile away his hours amusingly, if he be not inclined to listen to Jullien's orchestral thunder. The music attracts a very special auditory. To the cultivated amateur it presents very few features of interest. There is too much of the trivial, trashy, and noisy to conciliate the lovers of the intellectual and soothing school of music. True, here and there are inserted in the programmes a movement from a symphony or overture by master-minds, but these isolated pieces are only an exception to the general gleanings. It was at first imagined that the introduction of music by the great masters would gradually educate the masses, and enable them to appreciate the beautiful art, and M. Julien in his prospectus of this year claims the credit of having "contributed greatly to enhance the musical taste of the metropolis." But his schemes exhibit no real signs of this alleged amelioration. In a commercial point of view, we do not blame him for giving the public what he considers is profitable to his undertaking. Jullien has his speciality, and he has a large section of the public who relish his highly-spiced programmes; but it is [mere] moonshine to identify his proceedings with musical progress in this country. Jullien's theory is noise, more noise, and most noise. He is Lablache's model of a director in "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," constantly shouting for the "long drum." If Jullien bestows a patronising glance at his strident forces, how ecstatic is his expression as he "batonises" his brass; therein is he omnipotent. When the promenade conductor turns round with vehement gesture to animate his adroit executants of the parchment and brass, his pantomime is most intense and insinuating. He typifies a crescendo, or a crash, with astounding vigour—his stick rolling spasmodically and his body writhing convulsively. Nothing can be more exhilarating than this acting of Jullien whilst embodying, as it were, the composition under weigh. And this, in a great measure, constitutes his popularity. But to all human enjoyment there must be limits, and it may be asked, whether the ear-splitting style is not carried a little too far by the polka-quadrille-executing conductor. We fear that his strident troops are not quite so strong as they were—or is it that the brass is getting stronger? Certain it is, we longed for a piano in the arrangement of Meyerbeer's themes from the "Prophète." When König, or Pratten (a remarkably clever flautist), or Lazarus, or Barret gave a few solo passages, the relief was really grateful; but the enjoyment is always so short, for the climax of fortissimo was incessant. It cannot be presumed that a singer has much chance of distinction in such a stormy concert, and Mlle. Jetty Treffz is not heard advantageously at these concerts. M. Julien would be bestowing a boon if he will include the charming compositions of Strauss and Lanner in his schemes; but he must not interfere with their scores, or their delicate contrasts of light and shade will be destroyed, if instrumented *à la Jullien*.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The opening performance of "The Messiah," on the 2d inst., at Exeter Hall, was fully attended. There were upwards of 700 performers (amateurs and professors) collected for the due execution of the work. Mr. H. Blagrove was the principal first violin, the veteran Lindley occupying a prominent position in the front of the orchestra. Mr. Surman was the conductor. Amongst the leading instrumentalists were Hughes, Casolani, Howell, Hatton, Lavenu, Loder, Phillips, Hope, Mellon, Tolbecque, Thirlwall, Watkins, G. Cooke, Platt, the Harpers, Card, Williams, Maycock, Godfrey, Smithies, Prospero, Chipp, &c. The vocalists were, Mrs. Sunderland (who enjoys a deserved reputation in the northern towns), Miss L. Baxter and Miss Henderson (novices of promise), Messrs. Lockey, T. Young, and Lawley. The choral singing was very fine. Mr. Surman adheres to what is termed the "traditional mode" of taking the times of the various pieces; but he may venture on hastening the pace without peril. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the solemnity of a sacred subject in music depends on dragging the measure—as if by devotional joy and thanksgiving could only be expressed like a funeral dirge. The next Subscription Concert is announced for the 17th of December, when Handel's oratorio of "Joshua" will be performed. The Rev. G. Roberts is the president of this new society (which is now in the second season), the Rev. F. J. Stainforth is the vice-president, and the Rev. W. Stanton Austin is the honorary secretary. The practice nights are every Monday.

ANCIENT MADRIGALS.—The Western Madrigal Society held its first meeting for the season last Saturday, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians, in Lisie-street. J. Evans, Esq., the President, was in the chair. There was a full attendance of members, and the scheme comprised some fine works of Luca Marenzio, Wilby, Bennett, Donato, &c. Mr. Turle, the organist, conducted, and the choir was strengthened by the effective aid of the boys of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Messrs. Spencer, Barnaby, Corvord, Edney, Howe, &c., were among the professional visitors.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The third concert of the Exeter Hall "London Wednesday Concerts" took place on the 7th inst. The vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Eyles, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Huddart, and Miss Rainforth, Mr. G. Tedder, Signor Bartolini, and Herr Fornes. The solo instrumentalists were Madame Goffie, pianist; M. Sainton, violinist; and Messrs. Distin and Sons, Saxo-horns. Herr Anschuetz conducted the band, and Mr. Land was accompanist, Mr. Wilby being first violin. The programme included a selection from Barnett's opera, the "Mountain Sylph," and gleanings from the works of Balfe, Weber, Donizetti, Bishop, Rossini, Shield, Dr. Arne, Macfarren, Auber, Mozart, Davison, &c.—It appears from the reports in the provincial papers, that Miss Catherine Hayes has made a very great impression in her tour. She has appeared this week at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, with Sims Reeves, Miss Poole, and Mr. Burdini; Benedict being the conductor. After a visit to her native town, Limerick, Miss Hayes will return to Manchester, to sing, on the 20th, in the "Messiah."—The sixth of the Holborn Vocal Concerts, at the National Hall, took place on Wednesday, Mrs. Temple, Miss Atkinson, Miss Thirlwall, Mrs. Lamont, Mr. C. Field, Mr. Temple, &c., being the principal singers. The execution of the glees and madrigals at this series of concerts is very superior.—On Monday next, the Sacred Harmonic Society will open the season with Handel's "Solomon." The conductor is Mr. Costa, who will have 110 stringed instruments and 31 wind and percussion. The Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Stewart, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, will be the principal singers.—The Cecilia Society has given a performance of Handel's "Saul."

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Our letters from Paris mention the favourable impression produced on the public by the *début* of Mlle. Angri at the Italian Opera House (Salle Ventadour) in the "Capuletti ed i Montecchi." The scene of

Romeo at Juliet's tomb was most powerfully rendered by Mlle. Angri, who was well supported by Mme. Persiani as Juliet. The fiery Tybalt was played by Flavio, an imitator of the Rubini school, minus the voice and style of the Bergamo tenor.—At the funeral service of Chopin, at the Madeleine, Mozart's "Requiem" was splendidly executed by the vocal and instrumental forces of the Société des Concerts (Conservatoire). The solo singers were Mme. Viardot, Mme. Castellan, M. Alexis Dupont, and Lablache, who gave the "Benedictus" superbly. The organist of the Madeleine, M. Lefebvre-Wely, created a powerful sensation by playing on Cavalli's famed organ two preludes by the deceased composer and pianist; and a march, arranged by M. Reber from Chopin's Sonata, Op. 59, was executed by the orchestra. At the four corners of the funeral car, on its way to Père-la-Chaise, were M. Franchomme, the celebrated violinist (Chopin's intimate friend); Eugène Delacroix, the great painter; Meyerbeer, the composer of the "Prophète," the "Huguenots," and "Robert le Diable;" and Prince Czartoriski, the friend and fellow-countryman of Chopin. The line of mourning-coaches and private carriages was immense; but the most interesting portion of the procession was a number of ladies, pupils of Chopin, dressed in deep mourning.—Lillo, now a popular composer in Italy, has produced at the San Carlo, in Naples, an opera called "Catherine Howard," founded on the play of Dumas. Verdi was to write a work for the San Carlo.—Perrot has left Paris for St. Petersburg.—The success of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" ("Das Zigeunerndädchen"), produced at Frankfurt on the 22nd of October, under the composer's direction, has been immense. This work has had a great run, also, at Hamburg and Vienna. Balfe is now at Berlin, where he will bring out the same work. The German critics report highly of the merits of the music, their admiration being divided between the airs and the concerted pieces. They consider that he has the Italian style of Bellini, but that he has individualised it with his own national characteristics (Irish melody).—A composer at Dantzic, Herr Marknill, who is director of the theatre, has entered the lists against Meyerbeer, and has written an opera called "Sion," the hero of which is Jean de Leyden.—Eliason, the violinist, who was formerly in London, has just given a concert at Frankfurt, with Mlle. Cruvelli, Herr Stigelli, Mr. Balfe, &c.

OPERATIC ÉMEUTE IN DUBLIN.—The Irish papers contain a report of a formidable disturbance which took place at the Dublin Theatre Royal, on Tuesday last, the night of the *début* of Miss Catherine Hayes, who had sung at the concert of the Philharmonic Society on the previous evening, with the greatest success. She had an immense reception, and made a decided impression in the *aria d'entrata* of Lucia, when the tenor, Signor Paglieri, came on the stage to sing the duo as *Edgardo*. "His singing," as it is stated, "was so deplorable, so meagre in tone, and defective in every requisite for the stage," that hisses were soon bestowed freely, and the disturbance became so great that the curtain fell before the duo was over. Mr. Sims Reeves was sitting in one of the private boxes, and being recognized, was loudly called for to take Paglieri's place. Mr. Calcraft, the manager, came forward, and proposed that a German tenor, Herr Damcke, who was also engaged in the tour of Miss Hayes, should sing the remainder of the opera. The director explained that he could not call on Mr. Reeves, as the engagement of the latter had expired; and, moreover, Mr. Reeves, although asked, had declined to assist him in the emergency. Mr. Calcraft's address called up Mr. Reeves, who spoke to the house from his box in the midst of a great uproar, declaring that he was ready to sing the part if the public desired it, but that he would not to oblige Mr. Calcraft. Mr. Reeves, after a great deal of excitement, then left his box; and, when the curtain rose, he appeared on the stage with Miss Hayes, to go through the duo in the first act. In the meanwhile, Mr. Benedict, the conductor, disappeared, and in his place Mr. Lavenu was seen with the *baton*. The opera was then gone through, the applause for Miss Hayes and Mr. Reeves being deafening. At the end of the opera, after the *artistes* had been called on, Mr. Calcraft again appeared to explain that he had duly paid Mr. Reeves for his services, and that there was no financial reason to prevent the tenor from singing with Miss Hayes. Mr. Reeves, dressed as *Edgardo*, replied to the speech of the manager, by explaining that he had been rudely requested in the first instance to sing at a moment's notice by some person interested in the speculation. A wag from the gallery having called out "Make it up, both of you," the tenor and the director shook hands, and peace was restored. It is a curious fact, that Paglieri broke down in Venice with Miss Hayes, in a similar manner. He was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, two years since, but never appeared, as it was considered perilous to risk his *début*. In the season 1848 he managed to procure an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, and was to have sung in *Edgardo*, but at the rehearsal he was deemed so incompetent that the directors sent to Paris and engaged M. Roger in his place.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The French comédietta, "Le Tigre de Bengale," has been converted by Mr. Webster into the "Laughing Hyena," a farce which met with but indifferent success last Saturday. The plot, which is crowded with petty incidents, turns upon the distresses of a jealous husband, who mistakes the innocent actions of an opposite neighbour for signals to his wife. Mr. Webster apologised to the audience for the defective "working-up" of the dialogue and situations; and has since produced it with amendment.

SADLERS' WELLS.

Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed on Friday week, with Miss Fitzpatrick as *Miss Hardcastle*, and Mr. Nye as *Tony Lumpkin*. The merits of both were lavishly acknowledged by the audience.

MARYLEBONE.

A spectacle-drama in three acts, called "The Crusaders," was produced on Wednesday. It is by a Mr. Ebsworth. The plot is not at all favourable to the Christian character of the Knights of the Cross. The hero of the piece, long a captive among the Arabs, has, indeed, been so strongly convinced of the superior virtues of Mahomedans, that his orthodoxy is subject to shrewd suspicions. Led by these associations to sympathise with Arab wrongs, he takes up the cause of an old Emir, whose daughter has been made captive, and combats with her captor for her possession, in order that he may restore her to her parent. *Baldwin* of Eichenhart (Mr. Davenport) is the hero, who has been followed to the crusades by his betrothed, *Emma* von Falkenstein (Miss F. Vining). But the lady misses her lover, and becomes a nun. After the conflict—in which, by the way, *Baldwin* is severely hurt in the right arm—the lovers meet and recognise one another at a convent, whither his wound had compelled the knight to resort for assistance. But the consequences are fatal to the novice *Emma*. She is adjudged to be immured alive, for the violation of her vow. Still, just as the sentence is about to be inflicted, *Baldwin* and the Arab, with a company of freed Christian slaves, rush in and deliver the victim. Mr. Davenport played the hero with great energy and peculiarly picturesque effect. Miss Vining was, in her rôle, also pathetic and pleasing; and Mr. Johnstone threw his accustomed rough energy into the paternal *Emir*. The drama was deservedly successful.

LYCEUM.

A new comic drama, by Mr. Morris Barnett, called "Methinks I see my Father," was produced on Thursday. It is in two acts, but the materials are of slender kind, and owe all to the working up. The interest is simply the anxiety of a friend (Mr. Charles Mathews) to provide a father for an orphan of unknown parentage, in order to reconcile a respectable City churchwarden to his marriage with his niece. So bent is he on this benevolent object, that he offers a bribe of two thousand pounds to three different people, who all provide him with parents ready made to hand, but none suitable. In the end, the youth in question turns out to be the illegitimate offspring of the scrupulous churchwarden himself. The piece is indebted for its success entirely to the ever active vivacity of Mr. Charles Mathews.

ADELPHI.

An entirely new, home-made extravaganza, called "Domestic Economy," by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Thursday, with complete success. It is, in its way, a perfect little gem. Nothing can be more simple than the subject, nothing more artistic than its treatment. Mr. Wright enacts the hero, *John Grumly*, who (coming home, from hoeing potatoes, to breakfast) has to wait a little before his appetite can be satisfied, in consequence of his wife having been engaged in the affairs of her chandler's shop, the washing of her son *Joey* (Master Woodward), and other necessary domestic matters; but who, making no allowance for such interruptions, picks a quarrel with his wife (Mrs. Grumly Matthews), and on account of the delay. The dispute is ended by each undertaking the other's occupation. *Mrs. Grumly* goes forth to hoe, and *Mr. Grumly* stays at home to mind the shop and prepare dinner. He soon finds out his mistake, and at length confesses his annoyance by giving up his charge altogether. The piece is eked out by the incident of a returning brother, who, indignant at his sister's treatment, has to be convinced of *Grumly's* love for her in order to soothe his anger. This proof is given by the wife feigning a tale of bigamy; when *Grumly* shows the greatest regret at the prospect of having to resign her to another. The acting of Mr. Wright merits the highest encomium. It is full of natural humour and genuine feeling.

Mr. Albert Smith has been preparing, at Cairo, an entertainment, on an entirely novel plan, to be called "The Overland Mail," which will be presented to the London world in the course of the ensuing season.

We understand there to be in rehearsal at Sadler's Wells a new five-act tragedy, by Mr. F. G. Tomlins, Secretary to the Shakespeare Society, and author of several works on dramatic art and literature.

NEW COAL EXCHANGE DEJEUNER.—On Wednesday, the 31st ult., Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, forwarded to Windsor Castle, for the inspection of the Queen, the superb dessert plate, elaborately ornamented wine-glasses, d'oyley, and illuminated bill of fare, prepared for her Majesty's use at the *déjeuner* at the Coal Exchange. On Monday last, Messrs. Staples received a letter from General Bowles, the Master of the Household, communicating that her Majesty had been pleased to express her admiration of these beautiful articles, and to accept them as memorials of the interesting event. The glass for the Royal table was manufactured by Messrs. Apsley Pallat and Co. The dessert plate was manufactured by Messrs. J. Rose, of Coalbrook Dale, and Newcastle-street, Strand. The ground colour is *bleu-de-roi*, with the Royal Arms superbly emblazoned in the centre; and in the three border compartments are the Prince of Wales's Plume, St. George and the Dragon, and the City Arms; the blue glees the best specimens of éveres; and the gold scroll-work is remarkably massive in design, and gorgeous in effect.

DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.—The Oxford Circuit Bar mess have invited Mr. Justice Talfourd to a dinner on Saturday, the 17th inst.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—On Monday evening a meeting in reference to the intended exhibition of the industrial products of all nations, in 1851, took place in the Town-hall, Liverpool. His worship the Mayor presided, and the attendance was both numerous and respectable. On the part of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Messrs. Scott and Cole explained the nature and objects of the intended exhibition. Mr. Fuller having spoken of the cordial manner in which the project was received in Ireland, Mr. Charles Turner addressed the meeting, and in the name of himself and the merchants of Liverpool expressed their determination to forward the object which Prince Albert had in view, by every means in their power. Other gentlemen also spoke in favour of the project, and local committees were appointed to carry out the objects in view. On Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, a similar meeting took place at the Town Hall, Manchester, convened by John Potter, Esq., the Mayor of the borough. There was a numerous and highly respectable assemblage, the Mayor of Manchester presiding, supported by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, Mr. Wm. Entwistle (of the firm of Lloyd and Co., bankers); John Bright, Esq., M.P.; A. S. Henry, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Armitage; Mr. Thomas Basley, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Turner, president of the Commercial Association; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; James Heald, Esq., M.P.; &c. Mr. Cole, Mr. Scott Russell, and Mr. F. Fuller having detailed the objects of their mission in speeches similar to those already reported in the accounts of other meetings, the Lord Bishop of Manchester proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting warmly approved of the proposed exhibition, and tendered its thanks to his Royal Highness Prince Albert for the great interest he took in the promotion of art and science, and especially in this great proposal, which was in every way worthy of the British nation. It was also unanimously resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, all expenses attendant upon the exhibition should be defrayed by voluntary subscription, rather than out of the national taxes, and that this meeting pledged its co-operation in the promotion of the undertaking." Speeches in support of the project having been delivered by the Bishops, Mr. Bright, M.P., and other eminent persons present, a local committee was appointed to further the object in view.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—A *soirée* was given, on Monday evening, at Newcastle, to Mr. George Thompson, M.P. It was numerously attended by a respectable party of both sexes. The proposal of the following sentiment called forth an eloquent address from the hon. gentleman:—"Reduction and retrenchment in the public expenditure, and thanks to Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and their coadjutors for their valuable services both in and out of Parliament; and also success to the National Parliamentary Reform Association, and the speedy and cordial union of the middle and working classes, for the attainment of its particular objects."

SHEFFIELD ATHENÆUM OPENING SOIRÉE.—A public *soirée*, to celebrate the opening of this institution, took place in the Athenæum Rooms, Sarreystreet, Sheffield, on Tuesday last, when the members were honoured by a distinguished and numerous company. Thomas Dunn, Esq., of Sheffield, occupied the chair; and, after an introductory speech, he introduced the Earl of Carlisle, who made a very long speech on literature and politics. The noble Lord was followed by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and several gentlemen locally connected with the town.

MUNIFICENT BENEFACTIONS.—The following munificent donations were made this week by Mrs. Curtis, of Walsall:—The Walsall Blue-coat and National School, £500; Walsall Church of England Sunday School, £200; Walsall Lying-in Charity, £200; South Stafford-hire Hospital, £200; Stafford General Infirmary, £200; St. Ford Lunatic Asylum, £200; Birmingham General Hospital, £200; Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, £200; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Birmingham, £200; Asylum for the Blind, Birmingham, £200; Birmingham Eye Infirmary, £200. The liberal donor will thus derive the high satisfaction of having made these donations; and the charities will benefit to the extent of £250 by the saving of the legacy duty, which would have attached on these sums had they been bequeathed by will.

THE ROYAL PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.—It is understood that the Pavilion at Brighton has been purchased for a sum amounting to nearly £60,000. The valuables in the interior have been removed, and it is supposed that the place will be converted into purposes for the improvement of the town. In the late session of Parliament an Act was passed (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 1-2) to authorise the sale of the property, and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were empowered to pull it down and sell the materials, or otherwise to dispose of the same. A public road may be formed for the improvement of the town, and, after the payment of all the expenses, the residue is to be applied towards the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in repairing, improving, or enlarging Buckingham Palace.

THE RECENT CAPTURE OF A WHALE AT GRAYS.—The whale which was recently captured at Grays, on the Essex coast, has been sold by auction; there were but few bidders, and it was bought in for £20. The purchasers are expected to realise £150 by their bargain. The Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the River, claimed the whale, and having asserted his right to it, gave it up to the captors upon the condition of their not taking it to any populous place for show, in consequence of its offensive smell. The process of cutting it up and boiling it occupied seven men during eight days. About thirteen tons of blubber was cut off, leaving upwards of twenty tons of meat on this enormous animal. It will produce about eight tons of pure oil. It took eight horses, with double tackle and falls, to turn it over.

THE HOP DUTY.—The collection of the first instalment of the hop duty for 1848 has taken place at Maldstone; and we understand that the payment was obtained, in both the hop duty and rent-charge, with more ease than could have been expected, although some of the farmers said their funds were quite exhausted.

FIRE AT BIRKENHEAD.—An extensive and very destructive fire occurred on Wednesday morning week, at Birkenhead, on the premises of Messrs. Henry Foster and Co., soap-manufacturers, in Cleveland-street. The property was completely destroyed, but was insured for £7000.

The large boiler attached to the engine of the Church Pit, at Wallsend, burst on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1, with a fearful crash, and was carried to a considerable height into the air. Fortunately, no person was near at the time, and no loss of life occurred.

THE CHOLERA AT MANCHESTER.—During the week no death from cholera or diarrhoea has been registered in the Manchester union; nor has there been any death from that disease in the Salford or Chorlton unions during the week. All the extra medical officers have been discharged, the ordinary medical staff having intimated to the guardians of the several unions that the time, happily had come for the adoption of such a course.

The sentence of death which was passed lately, at Jedburgh, upon John Brady, convicted along with Thomas Wilson of the murder at St. Boswell's Fair, has been commuted by her Majesty to transportation for life.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—On Monday evening information was received at the head police-office, Scotland-yard, in the metropolis, that Mr. Cook, of Hill-end Farm, Hertford, whilst driving in his chaise on the turnpike road, three miles from Hitchin, was stopped by four men, having their faces masked, who dragged him out, and, after beating him severely, robbed him of £40 in cash, a gold watch and chain, getting clear off with their booty.—Also, that Mrs. Ballinger, of Cheltenham, had been attacked and robbed by three fellows on Sunday night, on her way home from Piff's Elm.—On the same night, Mr. Wilkins, of that town, was stopped in the streets of Ely, by three men armed with bludgeons; he, however, so vigorously contended, that two of his assailants were captured.—Also, that a travelling Jew, named Isaac Phillips, had been knocked down on the highway, near Newbridge, and plundered of his box, containing £150 worth of property.

IRELAND.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—The effective preparations which had been made by the Government to suppress any party demonstrations in Ulster, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, have been attended with the desired result, viz. there was no display or procession whatever, and the day passed over in perfect tranquillity.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON THE DISMISSAL OF LORD RODEN.—Among the protests against the expediency of the movement attempted in the case of Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers, one of the most important is that of the Marquis of Londonderry, who strongly expresses his approval of the course taken by the Lord-Lieutenant in dismissing those magistrates from the bench.

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at their office, Eden-quay, on Saturday, the 3d inst., when a satisfactory report was read to the proprietors, and the usual dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year was declared.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell brought up a report on the subject of the Protestant Church temporalities, and said that that insult to the Irish people—the Protestant Church Establishment—must come down. The rent for the week was announced to be £30 3s. 3d.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the premises of the flax and linen manufactory of Mr. W. Craig, situated on the Fall's-road, in consequence of the bursting of one of the boilers. The amount of property destroyed, independent of the value of the stores, is supposed to be not much short of £6000. It is said that a large proportion is covered by insurance.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "VICTORIA" EMIGRANT SHIP.—This vessel, which, some time since, was chased by her Majesty's steamer *Fire Queen* some distance along the Channel, an impression being entertained by the police that the Mannings were passengers on board, met with a serious accident on her passage to New York. On the 17th of October she was discovered on fire, and but for the prompt exertions of the crew and passengers she must have speedily been in flames. The cause of the accident is not mentioned in the reports received. The vessel was a London packet-ship, and, with the cargo, was fully insured.

Among the large arrivals of foreign grapes at the present time, those from Alm-ira have begun to arrive from that place. A vessel just arrived from Alm-ira has brought 1460 barrels and 340 half-barrels, forming an entire cargo of this description of fruit. The importations of grapes from Hamburg continue, and the arrivals of grapes from Portugal, and other places at the south of Europe, are also taking place to a considerable extent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BERMUNDSEY MURDER.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

The point reserved in the case of Maria Manning, convicted jointly with her husband of the murder of Patrick O'Connor, was argued on Wednesday morning, in the Exchequer Chamber, before Chief Justice Wilde, Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Baron Parke.

Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the appellant, contended, at great length, that, as Mrs. Manning was an alien born, she had not lost the privileges and rights attaching to alienage by her marriage with her husband; and that as she had, at the time of her trial, pleaded her right to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, she had been wrongfully convicted by a jury composed entirely of British subjects, and therefore entitled to a new trial by a jury composed of half Englishmen and half foreigners.

The Attorney-General said, that although his learned friend had argued the question most ably on behalf of his client, he yet had failed in shaking the clear words of the Act of Parliament—that of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 66, which was passed on the 6th of August, 1844, the 16th section of which enacted, in words that could not possibly be misconstrued, "that any woman married to a natural born subject, or person naturalised, shall be deemed and taken to be herself naturalised, and have all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject." Although, therefore, he admitted that Mrs. Manning had been born in a foreign country, and therefore an alien, yet, by her marriage to a British-born or natural subject, she lost all her rights and privileges of alienage; instead of which she became entitled to the same rights and privileges as those claimed by her husband. He, therefore, most confidently appealed to their Lordships to refuse the application for a new trial, on the ground that the prisoners had been convicted by a jury wrongfully constituted.

Mr. Ballantine having shortly replied to the arguments of the Attorney-General.

The Judges withdrew in order to consider their judgment, and were absent rather more than half an hour. Upon their return,

Chief Justice Wilde delivered the decision of the Court. He said that the Judges had, in this case, withdrawn for a short time, in order to deliberate upon the arguments which had been adduced by the learned counsel on both sides—not because they entertained any doubts upon the matter, but because they wished to give to a case of so much importance as the present all the calm deliberation which it might seem to the public to demand. Mr. Ballantine had argued the entire case in the most able and proper manner, and had not omitted a single argument which either learning or ingenuity could suggest. Notwithstanding which, however, the Judges were severally and collectively unanimous in their opinion that no doubt whatever could be entertained as to the decision at which they ought to arrive in this case. The question simply was whether at the time of the trial the female prisoner was an alien or a British subject, and whether or not she had been tried by a jury lawfully constituted. That Mrs. Manning had been born in a foreign country was admitted, but it had also been admitted that she was, at the time of her trial, a married woman, and married to a British-born subject. It being admitted, therefore, that she was married to a British-born subject, disposed of the whole question. Although she was previously an alien, yet at the moment when such marriage took place she became entitled, under the Act to Amend the Laws relating to Aliens, to all the rights and privileges of a British-born or naturalised subject; in fact, she became by her marriage, *ipso facto*, a British subject. As she could not, therefore, possibly be, at one and the same time, an alien and a British subject, the Judges were unanimously of opinion that she had been rightly tried, and was not entitled to the privilege of a new trial.

The Court was densely crowded during the whole of the morning, the space allotted to counsel being filled in every corner, the learned gentlemen giving the closest attention to the arguments adduced on both sides.

The result of the appeal was communicated the same evening to Mrs. Manning, who was previously unaware that any steps had been taken in the matter. The convict exhibited no emotion whatever at the intelligence, merely observing that "everybody was against her; and that justice had not been done her."

Mr. Keene, the Governor of Horseferry-lane Gaol, received, in the course of Wednesday, the warrant of the Sheriff of the County, fixing Tuesday next, the 13th inst., for the execution of both the culprits, between the hours of eight in the morning and two in the afternoon.

POLICE.

THE RECENT ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AT CHISWICK.

On Tuesday, Henry Bathurst Monkhouse (who has been so frequently remanded at the Hammersmith Police Court on the charge of having feloniously discharged a loaded pistol at his father, Mr. John Farmer Monkhouse) was again brought up in the prison-van from the House of Detention, for further examination.

The court was filled with the idle and the curious in matters criminal.

The evidence was the same in effect as the statements which have already been published on this sad affair.

The wretched prisoner's father was sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound to appear in court again—him. The prisoner did not move a muscle on hearing his father called, nor did he indulge even in the slightest or most futile glance in the direction of the spot at which Mr. Monkhouse, sen., stood. On the contrary, he remained immovably the position he had assumed on being first placed at the bar. Mr. Monkhouse did not venture to look at his unhappy son (though this was the first occasion of their meeting since the sad event), but kept his eyes directed to the bench. His evidence corroborated that of the other witnesses as to his son discharging a pistol at him.

At the close of the proceedings, the prisoner (when called on by the magistrate) declined saying anything, observing the same dogged silence he had throughout. He was committed to Newgate for trial, on the charge of feloniously shooting at and wounding the prosecutor, with intent to kill and murder him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The wind-up of the racing campaign at York, on Monday and Tuesday last, was not by any means so brilliant as the number of the entries led us to expect; in fact, the racing barely came up to the average of the Union Hunt gatherings. The Metropolitan Steeple-chase season commenced on Wednesday, in the Subscription riding-grounds at Harlesdon. The "line" was a "repeat" of the old affairs in the same quarter; the sport satisfactory, and the attendance averagely good, but the weather unpropitious. The "little go" at Woodford came off on Friday, but excited scarcely any interest. The appointments for next week include Aberystwith, on Monday; and Aylesbury, on Wednesday. The Liverpool Meeting, for flat and steeple-chase racing, takes place in the following week, and promises to be worthy of the neighbourhood.

The Coursing fixtures are—Monday, Workington; Tuesday, Letcomb Bowers (Wantage), and Barton-upon-Humber; Wednesday, Baldock; Thursday, Trent-ham, Glossop, and Maleney; and Saturday, Spelthorne, in the Home Park, Hampton Court.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon touched upon all the Derby favourites, some of which were backed with considerable spirit, Bolingbroke having by far the most powerful party. A few horses were introduced for the Chester Cup, at odds not by any means favourable to round betting.

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE.

3 to 1 agst The Commoner
4 to 1 — Lansquinet
100 to 1 agst The Baroness (t)
100 to 1 — Lisahago (t)
100 to 1 — Melody (t)

CHESTER CUP.

100 to 1 agst The Baroness (t)
100 to 1 — Lisahago (t)
100 to 1 — Melody (t)

TUESDAY.

10 to 1 agst The Baroness (t)
11 to 1 — Gilted Cat (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel (t)
20 to 1 — Clinger
20 to 1 — The Italian (t)

THURSDAY.

The betting this afternoon was on too small a scale to require more than an enumeration of the prices.

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 agst Whim colt
1000 to 15 — Peep o' Day
1000 to 10 — Canoe
1000 to 10 — Surplice

DERBY.

24 to 1 agst Deacon
25 to 1 agst Cyprus (t)
33 to 1 agst The Nigger

THE METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE.—WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Elmore's British Yeoman (Mason), 1. Mr. Carew's Lansquinet (Reeves), 2.

THE AMATEUR STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and a whip added.—Mr. Hendley's Amazon (Mr. Edwards), 1. Mr. Steward's Gazette (Owner), 2. THE KNAPLEY HILL STAKES of 5 sovs each, 30 added.—Mr. Frank's Sampson (Searle), 1. Mr. Scott's Alpha (Reed), 2.

CREWE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 80 added.—Capt. Thompson's Abd-el-Kader (Canavan), 1. Mr. Henderson's Little Fanny (Fowler), 2.

YORKSHIRE UNION HUNT CLUB MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE ROBERTS HANDICAP of 7 sovs each.—Mr. Widdings's Joe Aspin (F. Marson), 1. Mr. Collingwood's Administrator (Mr. Smith), 2. THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's Polonaise (Col. Richardson), 1. Mr. Ewbank's Pyralid (Capt. Broadley), 2.

THE GALLY-HO STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Captain E. Haworth's Wee Mickey (Capt. Broadley), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Cocktail (Col. Richardson), 2. THE SCURRY HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Blf by Picca-roon (Osborne), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Troublesome Johnny (Dickinson), 2.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. L. M." Worcester.—As "a general rule," good players consume much more time in playing a game than inferior ones. In the "Chess-Player's Companion" you will find the time of each game, and of most of the moves, in the great match between England and France recorded. The last game occupied fourteen hours.

"Westminsterian."—You have described the position inaccurately. Send a correct diagram, and it shall be duly examined.

"Anpos," Oxford.—Your diagram, which is hardly intelligible (the Chess-board being reversed, and the men all drawn), is an easy mate in three moves. You will find the opening moves of the "Scotch Gambit" at p. 166 of the little "Chess-player's Text-Book," just published.

"A. Johnian," Oxford.—The new Chess-men can be obtained of Spiers and Son, in the High-street.

"W. G.," York.—Hardly equal to some of your previous efforts.

"R. M.," Belgrave-square.—The Chess-player's "Handbook," and the other treatises by the same author, may be easily got in your neighbourhood. Apply at Westerton's capital library, in Knightsbridge.

"Spondee."—The annual subscription to the St. George's Club is only three guineas for town, and one guinea for country, members; and for this trifling subscription you have the use of a library, reading-rooms, and free admission to the inexhaustible attractions of the far-famed Polytechnic Institution, besides the advantage of Chess practice with many of the finest players in Europe.

"A. J. A.," Wilton Crescent.—The King's Bishop's Pawn is more than an equivalent for the odds of the first move; but, to profit by the advantage, you should decline the gambit. See the article on this interchange of odds in the "Chess-Player's Companion," p. 490.

"Rugby Tyro."—We have not space to compare the "Stamton Chess-men" with those called "The Edinburgh," which, we believe, were designed by Lord John Hay; but you will find a very copious notice of the former in the Morning Herald of Nov. 6.

"Sancho."—Of all living players, the palm for pre-eminence in blindfold Chess-playing must be fairly awarded to M. Kiseritzky, who has not only repeatedly conducted two games in this manner at the same time, but has even realized what to many are considered the fabulous exploits of Philidor, by playing three games at once without seeing any Chess-board.

"Alderman."—1. Mr. Horwitz's terms for Chess tuition may be learnt by addressing a note to him at the George and Vulture Hotel, Lombard-street. We know they are very reasonable. 2. Apply to Williams and Norgate, the foreign book-sellers.

"Mr. Pips."—Not later than Wednesday morning.

"E. C.," Liverpool.—Neither Problem 301 nor Problem 302 can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves.

"Bellary."—Very much superior to the former ones.

"G. S.," Douglas.—A player giving the odds of his Queen, is not prohibited from claiming a second Queen should any one of his Pawns reach its final square.

"A Constant Reader," Glasgow, and "Trochilus."—It shall be given next week.

"X. Y. Z.," College, Cambridge.—1. In the diagram sent, White has an equal force to his antagonist's, and little, if any, inferiority of position. Why then should he resign? 2. In the "capped Pawn" game, stalemate, and perpetual check, cause a drawn battle. The Pawn usually selected for the cap is the Kt Pawn. 3. The Enigmas "won't do."

"Pawn."—Declined.

"Episcopus" and others.—In reply to a host of enquirers in the country, we are requested to mention that the Registered Chess-men are obtainable of Hansburg, Liverpool; of Furness and of Agnew, Manchester; Mather, Newcastle; Steele and Rix, Norwich; Manning, Worcester; Alder, Cheltenham; and Nightingale, Shrewsbury.

"F. W. A.," and "Amateur E." have both failed in their attempts to solve the fine Problem No. 301.

"Lucius."—In the case disputed, B. must retract his moves; and his King being then stalemated, the game is drawn.

"Agricola."—The "Edinburgh" pattern.

"Omas."—You were quite justified in playing your Pawn forward in the case mentioned, despite of anything Hyley, who is no authority upon Chess, may say to the contrary.

Solutions by "J. L. S.," "J. R. R.," "F. G. R.," "Otho," "G. M.," "Mr. Pips," "Carlo Foliero," "S. U.," "Brutus," "Zeno," "Eliza," "J. B. D.," "One of the H. Duo," "Isolated," "H. R.," "An Amateur," Manchester, "J. T. L.," "W. B.," "M. E. R.," "Julius Caesar," "The Rev. R. M.," "G. M. G.," "Otho," "D. D.," Oxford, "B. A.," Oxford, "Rev. M. S.," "Rev. — D.," "Rugby Novice," "G. A. H.," Leeds, "J. N. L.," "W. C.," "A. E.," "J. D. S.," Flushing, are correct. Those by "H. H. G.," "Medicus," "Omnicron," "Giovanni," "E. S. M.," "Pawn," "B. W. F.," "Rainsgate," "R. S. C.," "Invertil," "R. V.," "Junius," "Geso," "E. S. M.," are wrong.

* * * Want of space again obliges us to defer the answers to numerous Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 301.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 3d (ch)	K to his 8th (best)	3. Q to K 7th	Anything
2. Q to K 8th	P to Q R 4th	4. Kt or Q mates	

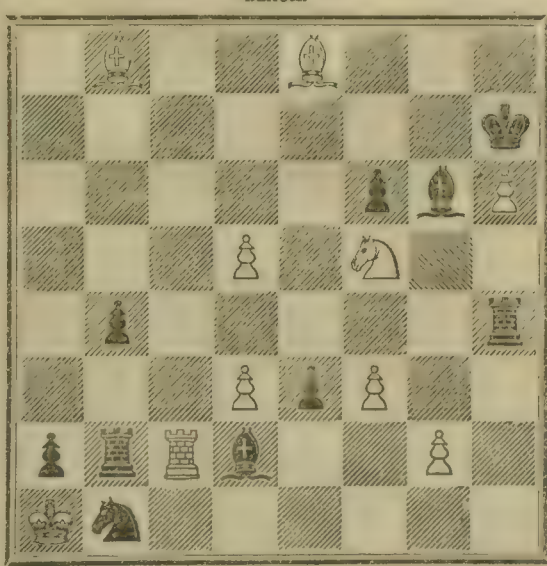
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 302.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	K to K B sq (best)	3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to his 3d
2. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to his 2d	4. R to Q 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 303.

By A. G. McC., of Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Brilliant Specimen of the "Muzio" attack, played by M. PREUSS against an Amateur.

WHITE. (M. P.)	BLACK. (M. L.)	WHITE. (M. P.)	BLACK. (M. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P to Q Kt 3d	Q B to K 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Q to K R 3d	Q to her 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	14. K to R sq	P takes P (b)
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2d
5. Castles	P takes K	16. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to Q B 3d
6. Q takes P	Q to K 2d (e)	17. Q to K Kt 5th	K Kt to his 3d
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to her sq
8. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q sq	19. Q to K B 5th (c)	Q Kt to K 2d
9. Q takes Q B P	P to Q 3d	20. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Q to her R 5th	K B to K Kt 2d	21. R takes B	Q R to Q B sq
11. P to K 5th	P takes P		

And White gave mate in four moves.

(a) This feeble line of defence is much inferior to the recognized one, arising from Q to K B 3d.
(b) K Kt to K 2d, with the view to Castle presently, seems better play.
(c) Invidious. If Black take the Q, he is mated next move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 491.—By CARLO FOLIERO.
White: K at his sq, Bs at K Kt 3d and 6th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, and K 2d.
Black: K at his sq; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 4th, and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 495.—By L'ANONIME DE LILLE.
White: K at his R 4th, B at Q Kt 5th, Ks at K 6th and Q 5th, P at Q B 6th.
Black: K at his sq, P at Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 496.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH.
White: K at his R 4th, B at K Kt sq, Kt at K B sq; Ps at K 2d and 4th, and Q B 6th.
Black: K at his B 5th; Ps at K 4th, K B 4th, and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council on Tuesday last, Thursday next, the 15th inst., was appointed as a general day of thanksgiving on account of the cessation of the cholera throughout the United Kingdom.

The floors of the Bankruptcy Court, which were covered with the patent kamptulicon about five years since, in order to deaden the sound, are undergoing partial repair. The wear of this extraordinary mechanical production appears to have given great satisfaction.

The annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution was held on Friday evening week, at the Stock Exchange Hall in that town. Speeches were delivered by Mr. M. Milne, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Lord Mahon, M.P. (who occupied the chair), and resolutions in support of the objects of the institution were adopted.

The weavers at Gorton-mill, Ashton, have turned out, having been offered a reduction of a halfpenny a cut. The reduction has some connexion with patent looms, which are considered to confer certain advantages upon the weaver.

The treasurer of King's College Hospital, on Saturday, received the handsome donation of £100 from Mrs. E. M. Chandler, towards the liquidation of the expenses incurred by the reception and treatment of cholera patients during the prevalence of the epidemic. This is the fifth contribution of a similar amount made by the same lady towards the laudable objects of King's College Hospital.

William Hulme died suddenly on the 27th ult. at the White Chimnies, near Leek, aged 28. The deceased was the captor of Smith O'Brien, for which he received the Government reward of £500.

A large shoal of herrings has set in at Scalpa, between Syko and the mainland; each boat engaged has averaged forty barrels per night for some nights. The price is only 3s. per can.

A few days ago, Messrs. Harvey, of Regent-street jewellers, received a letter bearing the Newcastle post-mark, containing a pearl brooch and a part of a pair of pearl earrings, the tops being retained and large pearls removed, with the following laconic remark "Stolen from you nearly twenty years ago."

The Marquis of Cholmondeley, at his half-yearly audit, last week, made a return of 10 per cent. on the rents of his Cheshire tenantry, owing to the reduced price obtainable for all agricultural produce.

There is at present to be seen in the village of Coniston, Westmoreland, the rare sight of a woman nursing her great-great-grandchild. The name of the great-great-grandmother is Mary Tyson, and she looks fresh enough to warrant the expectation that she may live to see yet another generation.

The colliers of the Ashton district continue to hold meetings to re-organise their body. They assert that their wages are at starvation point.

Ambrose Tomlinson, of Leeds, who was convicted at the Yorkshire Assizes held in August, 1848, of uttering a seditious speech at Bradford, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been set at liberty, along with some of the other Chartists convicted at the same assizes.

The Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Hinds, has given £50 for one year to the support of Miss Stanley's clothing club.

Goulburn new church was opened by the Lord Bishop of Chester last week. A church has long been wanted in this neighbourhood, and the present erection is regarded as a great boon by the inhabitants.

Last week, at a meeting held in the vestry of All Saints' Church, Derby, for the purpose of considering the necessity of augmenting that living by the erection of a parsonage-house, and to find money for an additional curate, the sum of £650 was collected in the vestry in a few minutes for that laudable purpose.

The rolls of the unclaimed shares of the 16th Lancers and 13th Light Infantry of the prize money granted for the capture of Ghuznee have been received at the East India House from Bengal; the total amount remaining unpaid to the officers and men of these regiments is £1805 11s. 1d.

The United East India Service Club has, it is understood, taken the mansion in St. James's-square formerly occupied by the Free Trade Club, paying £3000 for the lease and fixtures. The Marquis of Dalhousie and General Sir Charles Napier have become presidents of the club.

Gold dust and dollars from California continue to find their way to this country. Her Majesty's ship *Constance* left Valparaiso, August 28th, for Portsmouth, with 1,750,000 dollars in freight, and is expected to reach Spithead in 75 days. Her Majesty's ship *Pandora* left Valparaiso, August 9th, with 55,000 dollars worth of gold dust, consigned to Mr. Robertson, of Shaw and Maxwell's, Salisbury-street, Strand.

The Admiralty have ordered that, in future, the issue of life-buoys to her Majesty's ships shall be two to first, second, third, and fourth rates, and one only to all other vessels.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given permission to Mr. Hay, the Admiralty chemist, to take out a patent for his valuable and successful composition for preserving the bottoms of iron ships from accumulations and corrosion.

Measures are at present in progress for the repair of the martello tower erected to the east of Leith harbour, with the view of mounting a battery of guns upon it, and having it garrisoned by a small body of troops. We believe the guns will be mounted on swivels, so as to command the whole range of the Firth.

We are sorry to learn that the Duke of Newcastle has been suffering from severe indisposition, but from the latest account received we trust his Grace may be considered out of danger.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a messenger from the Home Office arrived at Horseferry-lane Gaol, bearing a respite, during her Majesty's pleasure, for the convict Alfred Stephen Jordan, alias Dowland, the youth who was lately capably convicted of attempting to murder a female in Dulwich-wood.

At the late calamitous fire at Combury House (Lord Churchill's), a box containing valuable records relating to the illustrious hero, the ancestor of the noble Lord, perished in the conflagration, though strenuous efforts were made for its preservation.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off New York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

The Hungarian Vocalists are touring in Scotland, where their singing is greatly admired. Four of the twelve who formed the choir last season in London are returned to their native country since the cessation of hostilities, but the original party of students, eight in number, are still united, and will shortly return to London, and subsequently visit Spain.

On Tuesday, at Windsor, it was ordered, by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th instant, be further prorogued to Wednesday, the 16th day of January next.

On Monday, the 5th inst., a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. John Henry Foley was elected an associate of that institution.

His excellency Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the newly-appointed British Minister to the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Lady Bulwer, and his nephew, Mr. T. Bulwer Lytton, left town on Wednesday for Portsmouth, there to embark on board her Majesty's ship *Ileate*, for New York.

Mr. Richard Somerset, son of General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, late secretary to the late General Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, has accepted the post of Private Secretary to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and is on the eve of leaving for Germany.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, it is understood, is still dissatisfied with the restrictions on his person and property imposed by the Commissioners of Lunacy, and it is said that he is preparing a petition to the Lord Chancellor for another medical and judicial investigation.

Mr. Wingfield, one of the Masters in Chancery, and the father-in-law of the Lord Chancellor, has resigned his office. This makes the second vacancy; however, it is generally believed that there is an understanding that the Masters will be limited to their now existing number.

A great military parade was held at Washington (United States), on the 19th ult., to commemorate the anniversary of General Cornwallis's surrender.

Viscount Brackley is daily regaining his strength, and progressing very satisfactorily towards convalescence.

The Robert Burns Masonic Ball was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday evening last, the 5th instant, and was very numerous and fashionably attended.

The *Carlisle Journal* says that a sportsman who was lately seeking game in the neighbourhood of Williamstone started a rabbit, which was instantly chased by a large hawk that darted from a neighbouring thicket; but at the moment when the bird was pouncing on its prey the sportsman fired, and killed both the hawk and rabbit with the charge of one barrel of his gun.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Stromboli* has been ordered to proceed from Devonport for the relief of the homeward-bound trade.

The chief officer of one of the public departments at Portsmouth, feeling annoyed one morning recently that the convict labourers had not come to work at the proper hour, sent a boat to enquire the reason, when he was informed the gang was engaged at the *algebra* class, and could not be sent on shore.

A monument is about to be erected by the press of New York to the memory of Dr. J. A. Houston, late short-hand writer to Congress. Dr. Houston was from the north of Ireland, and was but a few years in the States.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land, and family, who sailed from the Thames in the Hudson's Bay Company's ship *Prince Rupert*, on the 7th of June, and from Stromness, Orkney, on the 28th, arrived safely, and in good health, at York Fort, Hudson's Bay, on the 16th of August



LIBUT. NELSON VOLUNTEERING TO BOARD A PRIZE IN A VIOLENT GALE, NOV. 20, 1777.—PAINTED BY B. WEST, P.R.A.

CURIOSITIES.—IX.

BED AND CHAIR OF NAPOLEON.

THESE "curiosities" were sold at the recent dispersion of articles of interest and vertu at Brockley Hall, an Illustrated notice of which appeared in our Journal for the 27th ult.

The Bed and Chair were once the property of the Emperor Napoleon, and were brought from Malmaison. They are treasurable on this account; their style (that of the Empire) being as little worthy of commendation as that of any period in modern or ancient art.

NAVAL GALLERY, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

A very interesting addition has lately been made to this gallery of the memorials of the eminent services of the Royal Navy, in eight pictures, which have been purchased by subscription, and presented to the Hospital, Mr. Jasper de St. Croix being the principal subscriber.

The several pictures, which are placed in a room to the left of the Upper Hall, are as follow:—

1. Horatio Nelson, Midshipman, 1773; adventure with a bear. By R. Westall, R.A.
2. Horatio Nelson, Lieutenant, volunteering to board a Prize in a violent gale, November 20, 1777. By B. West, P.R.A.



NAPOLEON'S BEDSTEAD AND CHAIR, FROM BROCKLEY HALL.

3. The *San Nicholas* and *San Josef* carried by boarding, February 14, 1797. By R. Westall, R.A.
4. Rear-Admiral Nelson's conflict with a Spanish launch, July 3, 1796. By R. Westall, R.A.
5. Sir Horatio Nelson, wounded at Tenerife, July 24, 1797. By F. L. Abbot.—Unfinished.
6. Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B., aged 43, 1793. By F. L. Abbot.—Unfinished.
7. Lord Nelson in the *Victory's* cockpit, mortally wounded, Oct. 21, 1805. By B. West, P.R.A.
8. Apotheosis of Nelson. By B. West, P.R.A.

We have engraved the second picture. The incident took place soon after Nelson had received his commission as Second Lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, Captain William Locker, then sitting out for Jamaica. The scene is thus described in Southey's *Life of the hero*:—

"American, and French privateers under American colours, were at that time harassing our trade in the West Indies: even a frigate was not sufficiently active for Nelson, and he repeatedly got appointed to the command of one of the *Lowestoffe's* tenders. During one of their cruises the *Lowestoffe* captured an American letter-of-marque: it was blowing a gale, and a heavy sea running. The First Lieutenant being ordered to board the prize, went below to put on his hanger. It happened to be mislaid; and, while he was seeking it, Captain Locker came on deck. Perceiving the boat still alongside, and in danger every moment of being swamped, and being extremely anxious that the privateer should be instantly taken in charge, because he feared that it would otherwise founder, he exclaimed, 'Have I no officer in the ship who can board the prize?' Nelson did not offer himself immediately, waiting, with his usual sense of propriety, for the first lieutenant's return; but, hearing the master volunteer, he jumped into the boat, saying, 'It is my turn now; and if I come back, it is yours.' The American, who had carried a heavy press of sail, in hope of escaping, was so completely water-logged, that the *Lowestoffe's* boat went in on deck, and out again with the sea."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Sir Byam Martin, G.C.B., succeeds Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed as Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Byam Martin received, as half-pay of Admiral of the Red, and as Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, £1200 l. 9s. 6d. per annum; as Admiral of the Fleet, he receives only £1149 5s. 6d. per annum; thereby losing £51 6s. 9d. by the advancement.

NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.—By the promotion of Capt. Berkeley to the rank of Rear-Admiral, an appointment of aide-de-camp to the Queen becomes vacant, Capt. A. L. Corry having succeeded to the paid division. Capt. the Hon. Henry John Rous has been appointed to the honorary distinction.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke has resigned the command of her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, 84, in Sir William Parker's fleet in the Mediterranean, and will be succeeded by Captain Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bart. The noble Earl, we understand, joins the Countess and his family at Naples, and returns to England.

IRON SHIPS.—The effect of musketry and shot upon iron vessels has been an object of test during the past few days on board her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, in Portsmouth harbour. Some sheets of iron, of the same thickness as those used in the building of iron vessels, have been placed at certain distances from the ship, and musketry, and grape and canister fired at them. At forty yards' distance the musket ball, with the common charge of powder in the weapon, has penetrated completely the iron, leaving a perfectly round hole; case shot, at 200 yards, completely penetrated the iron of half and three-quarter inch thickness, showing that even at the most ordinary distances the balls of the most commonplace weapons will completely penetrate the iron side of a ship, leaving her in a sieve-like state, and all on board at the mercy of such an anti-protective habitation. Admiral Prescott and numerous other officers inspected the results of these important experiments in the dockyard to-day.

VACANT COLONELIES.—By the deaths of Sir George Anson and Sir John Ormsley Vandeleur, the colonelcies of two distinguished regiments fall to the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief; viz. the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards and the 16th Lancers.

NEW PRACTICE BATTERY AT FORT CUMBERLAND.—The Admiralty have decided on proceeding with the new Marine Artillery practice battery at Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth. Mr. Bramble's tender for the construction of it has been accepted by their Lordships, and it will be commenced immediately.

SUPERINTENDENTSHIP OF DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Lord John Hay, C.B., M.P. for Windsor, is appointed to Devonport Dockyard, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir John Louis. This appointment creates a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Windsor.

NEW DOCK AT PORTSMOUTH.—On Saturday afternoon a new large building or repairing dock, in connexion with the new basin, was added to the other stupendous works completed in Portsmouth arsenal. The cost of its completion is furnished by the engineer officer in charge of the Government works (Captain James, R.N.) as about £70,000. The following items of dimensions and quantities of material used in building this dock (furnished by the same officer) will prove interesting:—Length, 305 feet; breadth, 80; depth from the coping, 32; water in area at lowest spring tides, 21. Materials used: Purbeck stone, 20,800 cubic feet; beech timber, 52,800; Portland stone, 10,300; granite, 119,960. Shingle, 16,660 tons. Bricks, 2,954,300. Iron used in pile shoes, &c., 1018 cwt. Two other docks at the extremity of the basin opposite the above are in progress of construction, and will be opened for use the latter end of next year.

THE VERNON GALLERY.—Every one must heartily sympathise with Mr. Hart, at finding one of his best pictures, if not his very best, injured, however slightly, by the carelessness of the draughtsman—for draughtsman he must have been, not engraver. But though this accident is one of sincere regret to all lovers of art, we should have left the injurer to his deserved fate, in being dismissed, were it not that it affords another point of higher consideration, that it is an additional proof of the perfect unfitness of this black hole for the reception of works of art. It is well known that a certain resinous substance, called asphaltum or bitumen, is one of the pigments most in use by the colourists of the English school. It is also well known that heat has the tendency of mollifying this substance; and probably from this cause the draughtsman, who may hitherto have applied his squaring lines with impunity, in this instance placed them in contact with the softened surface of the picture. The atmosphere that pervades the Vernon Gallery is often close, not to use a more offensive expression, from the immense concourse of people, first; secondly, from the smallness of the rooms and the lights being exposed to the sun all day. Unfortunately, this is not the first instance of mischief from this cause. The *chef d'œuvre* of Hilton has suffered in the same way. One fine day long black streaks of bitumen quietly slid over the female figure: the picture was taken away and put upside down, and has never been seen since. It is high time that something be done to rescue the pictures from danger resulting from accident or carelessness. The atmosphere is first to be looked to, and we should strongly recommend the putting up of a thermometer, as well as some more efficient means to protect pictures from the pokes and scrapes of the rushing public. The surface of Mr. Webster's beautiful picture of the "Dame School" is, in our opinion, scratched far worse than Mr. Hart's; as in the latter the regular stripes are over a piece of carpet and rabbit's gown, whereas in Mr. Webster's the scratch is over one of the boy's faces. It will always be the case, as long as the pictures remain in this den.

—*Daily News*.

A PIRATED COPY OF BYRON'S WORKS, WITH NOTES.—A naval officer had recently taken from his baggage, by the authorities of the revenue, a copy of the whole of the works of Byron in one volume, which had been printed and published in Paris, and being a foreign reprint of a work which was the copyright of an eminent English publisher, was a pirated edition, and therefore prohibited to be imported into this country under the provisions of the Act for the protection of English copyright at present in force. This pirated copy of the works of the noble poet was of more than common interest and value, as it contained an actual manuscript letter of some length from Byron to the editor of a celebrated Parisian print, from Venice, dated in the year 1819, disclaiming, in a very witty and humorous manner, the authorship of a work which had been ascribed to his pen by the journal in question, and commented upon as such in a critical notice. In another part of this copy was interleaved some of the manuscript writing of his "Childe Harold," with the corrections of the noble author in his original state. How these interesting mementoes of this gifted writer became incorporated with this foreign copy of his work it is difficult to conjecture, but, as may be supposed, it added greatly to its intrinsic value, and the owner of the copyright kindly gave his necessary permission for the book to be restored to the owner by the authorities, under the circumstances of its having been in his possession for some time, and in order to prevent so valuable a book being destroyed.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Knight, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

On Monday night, Mr. Serjeant, a portrait painter, residing in Seymour-street, Somers Town, in the north of the metropolis, was crossing the fields from Highgate to Kentish Town, when he was suddenly attacked by three foot-pads, who knocked him down, and took from his person a purse, containing a £5 note, three sovereigns, 15s. in silver, and a gold watch and chain. They made off, pursued by Mr. Serjeant, whose cries brought others to his assistance, but the fellows escaped.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA "KING CHARLES THE SECOND," BY MR. MACFARREN, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LEVERSTOCK GREEN, NEAR ST. ALBAN'S, HERTS.

This Church was consecrated on the 30th October, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Its erection originated in the munificence of the Earl of Verulam, who donated the site, and a large sum towards the cost of the building. The edifice is constructed in a substantial manner, and consists of a well-defined chancel, with vestry on the north side; a nave, north and south aisles,



NEW CHURCH AT LEVERSTOCK-GREEN.

and south porch. The bells are hung in a double bell cot, at the west end. The style of the architecture is of the early part of the fourteenth century. The body of the church affords accommodation for four hundred persons in open benches; but at least six hundred were present on the day of consecration. After this impressive ceremony, the service of the day was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson; and an excellent sermon was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Edward H. Grimston. The design of the Church, which has given universal satisfaction, was prepared, more than three years since, by Messrs. Raphael and J. Arthur Brandon, and has been carried out by the elder after the lamented decease of his brother.

Adjoining the Church is the Rectory-house, also built from the design, and under the superintendence of the same architect: it is a commodious and appropriate structure.

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.—A deplorable and fatal accident took place last week at Bois-le-duc, in Belgium, by which many lives were sacrificed. The boiler of the steam-boat *Jan van Arkel* blew up just as it was leaving the pier; the shock was so great that it was felt all over the town, and the inhabitants rushed from their houses fearing that an earthquake had taken place. The steamer was literally demolished. Eight corpses have been found, and nine persons are mortally wounded: it is feared more lives are lost, as several persons are still missing. The boiler blew up with such force that a portion of it, weighing upwards of a ton, was thrown over the houses on the quay; another portion was thrown to a distance of 200 paces. Three persons were blown into the air and fell in different directions, horribly mutilated. It is not known how the accident originated.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—On Monday last, an address was presented to Mr. W. Hunt, M.P., in the Guildhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Mayor of Gateshead, on behalf of the admirers of the hon. gentleman's parliamentary exertions to abolish the slave blockade on the coast of Africa. The address, which strongly insisted on the inutility, impolicy, and extravagance of the coast squadron, as far as any substantial mitigation of the horrors of slavery was concerned, having been read, Mr. Hunt, in the course of a long reply, repeated those views which he had so often enforced in his place in Parliament; and, having deplored the ill success of his recent efforts to impress them on Government, and the tendency which was so plainly visible to maintain and augment the squadron, promised the meeting that he would, at an early period next session, when the expiration of the French slave treaty, must bring the whole question before Parliament, submit a motion to elicit their deliberate opinion upon it.

The suspension-bridge across the river Ohio at Wheeling, Virginia, (United States), has been just completed by the contractor, Mr. Ellett, who was himself the first to cross in a carriage. There were great rejoicings on the occasion.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Our Engraving represents the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall, brilliantly illuminated. It is the last scene of the opera. The Queen (Mrs. Weiss) and King Charles (Mr. Harrison) are seated, with Rochester (Mr. H. Corri) near them, at a table, playing chess—the King anxious to avoid being seen by Fanny (Miss Louisa Pyne) and Captain Copp (Mr. Weiss), who are presented to his Majesty

by Julian, the Queen's page (Mme. Macfarren), in order to restore the watch left by the King the previous night at Wapping to pay the reckoning. The ladies and courtiers are in the background. The situation has been treated by the composer in the form of a sestet and chorus, and is one of the finest concerted pieces in the opera; the intercalated romance, so charmingly sung by Miss Pyne, "A poor simple maiden am I," always receiving a double encore. Mr. Macfarren's opera has proved a decided success.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVII.

BILLINGSGATE, AND THE OLD NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THAMES-STREET.

It is on record that the old ports or quays of Billingsgate and Queenhithe were the cause of as many squabbles in ancient days as were ever witnessed in our own times by any two rival companies struggling for pre-eminence; for when the customs derived from the latter furnished the Queen of Henry III. with pin-money, a sharp look-out was kept on the river, and fines frequently inflicted on masters of vessels who landed their fish at Billingsgate instead of the Royal quay. But great London soon burst through all these restraints—the old merchants were proof even against Royal mandates—they objected to passing through the

dangerous arches of the crazy old bridge—so at last obtained the privilege of landing goods at whichever quay they pleased.

Those ancient fishmongers must have been able to muster together a goodly company; for, on hearing of the victory Edward I. had obtained over the Scots, they paraded the City with above a thousand horsemen; trumpets sounding, and banners streaming, on which were emblazoned their quaint old arms, and followed by all the pride of their honourable guild.

What a stir there must have been about Fish-street, and Fish-street-hill, and all along the line of what now forms Thames-street, when that famous fishmonger, Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, slew Wat Tyler in Smithfield, and thus at one blow cut off the "head and front" of the great rebellion. What a running to and fro, and shaking of hands, there must have been! What talking along the dusky quays about privileges which would be extended to their own company, and which none other would be allowed to share! And what disappointment must have been depicted on their countenances when they found that all the



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE FISH-MARKET, BILLINGSGATE.

reward the City was to receive was an addition to its arms! If true, it was like giving the chaff to him that separated it from the wheat.

Those who were purveyors to the Court had, in former times, the first pickings of the market; not a single fish was allowed to be sold until they had been served. We can picture the swagger with which the officers of the Royal household entered the fish-market in those days, when a banquet was about to be given in the Tower. What pushing

and cramming would there be to obtain a nod of recognition, now recommending the quality of some fish, then inquiring when the next execution would take place; their conversation shifting from the salmon to the scaffold—from oysters, which in those primitive times sold for twopenny a bushel, to the means of obtaining the best place when the next nobleman was beheaded.

There was a struggle for free trade in those high narrow streets five hundred years ago; from Billingsgate to Queenhithe all was a scene of

deeply-beloved daughter of Major-General Unlacke.

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the same movements in Silver Cases £2 15s. 0d., at the manufactory, 16 and 63, Cornhill. A large and beautiful Stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movement, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years given with every watch, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom upon receipt of post-office or banker's order. Watches made expressly for India.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER

WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction in price at once saves as much as the ordinary Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.—SARL

and SONS, Watchmakers, 18, Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), respectfully invite attention to their very extensive and superior stock of Watches, which they continue to manufacture lower than any House in the Trade. A written warranty given with every Watch. Pamphlets, containing Sketches and Prices, gratis.

SARL and SONS £3 3s. SILVER WATCHES,

manufactured by them at 18, Cornhill. A very large and beautiful stock is now finished. They are of the horizontal construction, Jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, with all recent improvements, in double-backed cases. Some of the cases are exquisitely engraved, and have beautiful silver dials. They are made flat and fashionable in appearance. A written warranty is given with every warranty. Pamphlets, with sketches and prices, gratis, and sent post free to all parts of the kingdom.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD

WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Morocco case, for £3 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes Jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. A written warranty is given with every watch, and sent post free to all parts of the kingdom.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful metal, which continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substances for silver. The magnificent stock has lately been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services. The spoon and fork department includes every pattern usually made in solid silver. Orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. Pamphlets, with sketches and prices, can be obtained gratis at the Manufactory, 18, Cornhill.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—

T. COX SAVORY and Co. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various Watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It contains all the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the price of which is so important, which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis, on application, personally or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and

CORNER DISHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant appendages to the dinner table, which they continue to sell of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom, postage free.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.

T. COX SAVORY and Co.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the best, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-plated Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns,

—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silvermiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:

The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved. The Louis Quinze Pattern, richly engraved.

Strong Silver Tea-pot .. £12 15 0 Strong Silver Teapot .. £15 10 0

Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 5 0 Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 5 0

Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 5 0 Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 5 0

Ditto Coffee-pot .. 16 10 0 Ditto Coffee-pot .. 17 10 0

£42 0 0 £47 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including every variety of patterns, from 25s. upwards.

PRICE ONE FLORIN EACH.

THE HAIR.

Beware of Acids! All oils have a powerful acid in them. This truth may be rendered apparent by dropping a drop of oil on copper; green spots will soon appear. This acid is, of all things, the most injurious to the skin of the head, upon the healthfulness of which mainly depends the existence of a fine head of hair.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT is not oil

or grease strictly, but is an exact resemblance of the peculiar matter with which nature supplies the hair, and which, if applied as directed in a Treatise on the Hair sold with each pot, restores the hair from any injury it may have received from improper treatment, and speedily render it vigorous, abundant, and beautiful. In an elegant pot, price 2s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors in town and country. Wholesale London Agents.—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 25, Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Oxford-street; Sanger, 15, Oxford-street; and Hanny and Co., Oxford-street.

MADAME GALLOIS, 100, New Bond-

street, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies visiting London, that her SHOW-ROOMS are NOW OPEN, replete with every Novelty for the present Season, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, and Head-Dresses from Paris, Velvet Bonnets, from Orléans, Gowns, Mourning, and India Orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of

KING and SHEATH, Silkmercers, &c.,
264, Regent-street.
FURTHER REDUCTION.
Black and White Silks,
21s. the Full Dress.
Rich Black Watered Silks,
42s. the Full Dress.
Black Barathras, Brocade Satins, and Widows' Silks,
Patterson's Patent Postage Free.
Address W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

FURTHER REDUCTION in RICH

BROCHE SATINS and POULT de SOIES,

From 32s. 6d. the full Dress to 67s. 6d.
The Richest Qualities, 47s. 6d. the full Dress.
Patterns Postage free.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, has made

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN

REAL FRENCH MERINOES.

All the leading colours from 12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. the full Dress.
Patterns Postage free.—W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

W. W. SHEATH invites the attention of

Ladies to his Stock of Black and Coloured Silk Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Brussels, Honiton, and every description of Foreign and British Lace, &c., which have been equally reduced from the Old Prices. Ladies residing in the Country will find great advantage by addressing to W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, who will send Patterns (postage free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in real

FRENCH MERINOES, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and

64, Edgeware-road.
37s. 6d. in Black and all colours, at 2s. 4d. per yard.
450 ditto, very fine, at 2s. 11d.
539 ditto, fine, at 2s. 11d.
539 ditto, fine, at 2s. 11d.
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

ELEGANT and USEFUL SILKS, at One-

third less than the usual prices.
BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road, are now selling the most Stippled, Checked, Brocade, and Glace Silks, at 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., and 2s. 4d. per yard, in Black, White, Watered and Brocade ditto, and Black Dress Satins, at the same greatly Reduced Prices.

Patterns sent to any part Postage Free.
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

N.B.—The lowest shapes in rich Silk Velvet Mantles, lined with silk and called "Lionel," in Black, Watered Blue, Greens, Adelsides, and Ruby, at Two Guineas each.

JOHN GEORGE, Silkmercer, 192, Regent-

street, begs to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public, that, in consequence of relinquishing business, the whole of his STOCK of Glace and Figured Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Shawls, Mantles, Cashmere, and every description of Fancy Dress, for morning and evening wear, must be SOLD OFF immediately. Every article in the Stock has been marked in plain figures, at an immense reduction, so as to effect an immediate clearance. J. George ventures to hope that the well-known respectability of his house will be a sufficient guarantee for the principle upon which the sale will be conducted.—192, Regent-street, nearly opposite Conduit-street, Oct. 16, 1849.

THE SALE IS NOW ON.

SILK VELVET DRESSES,

at 50s. the full dress.
Rich Lyons Silk Velvets,
at 45s. the full dress.
Patterns sent postage free.
Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street.

GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED

SILKS,
at 15s. 6d. the full Dress.
The Richest Qualities, at 25s.
Patterns sent postage free.
Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW

GLACE GROS DECOSSE,

Glance Amures, and
Grenadine Silks,
at 1s. 15s. the full dress, usually sold at 4s.
Patterns sent postage free.
Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street.

BLACK and COLOURED

FRENCH MERINOS,

at 12s. 6d. the full dress.
The finest qualities, at 17s. 6d. the full dress.
Patterns sent postage free.
Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street.

KING and COMPANY,

Silk Merchants, &c.,
Respectfully beg to announce, that the extensive alterations in their new Establishment are now complete.

THE SHAWL ROOM.

expressly added for the great convenience of Ladies, is replete with Patterns the most approved and recherche, in both Paisley and French Cashmere Shawls, the latter being principally selected from the Exposition Shawls so much admired in Paris this season, having been, as a class, perfectly unique both in design and colouring.

KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.

To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners.—Compare the following prices:—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each. Rich French Satin or Glace silk, all colours, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. Mourning Satin or Ducape, richly trimmed,



TURKISH SOLDIERS OF THE LINE ON DRILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY ALBERT SMITH.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan and his Ministers continue to prepare calmly for every emergency. The Sultan has himself examined into the state of the army, the navy, and the commissariat. The Turkish men-of-war are complete in all their appointments. The maritime resources of the Ottoman Empire are immense. The merchant navy is very extensive, and there is a hardy and numerous race of excellent seamen along the coast of the Black Sea, from Battun to the Bosphorus. These bear some resemblance to the sailors of the north of England and of Scotland, natives of a wild coast, and navigating a boisterous sea. In the Turkish Archipelago, and along the coast of Asia Minor and Syria, are some of the finest harbours in the world, and a population essentially maritime.

A grand review of troops took place a short time since, to which both the English and French Ambassadors went in company, attended by their respective suites, and presented their respects at the same time to the Sultan.

At Therapia, the residences of the English and French Ambassadors are close together, and on the day of the review a man-of-war steamer lay off each place, with yards manned, waiting to convey the representatives of France and England to San Stefano, where the Turkish troops were encamped. When the ambassadors landed they found handsome carriages and gaily caparisoned horses waiting to convey them and their suites to the ground where the review was to take place. About two miles in front of the camp a line of tents was pitched. On the right of the line was one of crimson satin for the Sultan, and in the centre was one lined with rich brocade for the reception of the diplomatic body. Here the Minister of Foreign Affairs received the Ambassadors.

The troops, of which there were 50,000 present, were supposed to be in front of an enemy, and went through the usual evolutions of a review. All the cavalry carried lances; and though they charged repeatedly, and at times in considerable masses, not a single accident occurred. The artillery is considered not inferior to any in Europe, whether in point of discipline, horses, or accoutrements. With the diplomatic body were several military men, English and others, who

all expressed their admiration at the good condition of the Turkish troops, and the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions.

The first of the accompanying illustrations, representing an inspection of infantry, is from one of the sketches recently received from Mr. Albert Smith, at Constantinople.

In the second scene we have pictured the magnificent state barge of the Sultan, in which his Majesty enjoys occasional excursions in the neighbourhood of the city. It is of elegant design; and, with its sumptuously-fitted canopy, possesses a good deal of regal state and splendour.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS IN HUNGARY.—The Paris *National* publishes the following details connected with the late military executions in Hungary:—"Kiss and his three companions were shot so early as four o'clock in the morning; the death of the former was horrible—three volleys had to be fired at him, and his sufferings endured for more than ten minutes. At six o'clock in the same morning, the nine Hungarian generals condemned to be hung were brought to the place of execution, and the melancholy scene was not completed until ten o'clock. Count Veczey, whom it was wished to punish as severely as possible, in consequence of the damage which his cannon had done to the walls of Temesvar, was reserved for the last, in order that for four hours he might witness the sufferings of his companions in arms. There were nine gibbets erected in a line, but there was only one executioner, with two men to assist him. About eight o'clock, Count Charles Leiningen, who was to be the third in order, became impatient at the intentional delay, and said, in a tone of gaiety, 'I think at least they ought to give us some breakfast.' 'General, will you drink?' said a soldier, tendering him his gourd. 'Thank you, my friend,' replied the Count, 'I do not require wine to give me courage: give me a glass of water.' He then wrote with a pencil a few lines to his brother-in-law, protesting against the calumnies which had been published against him, of having fired on the prisoners, declaring on the contrary that he had used every effort to protect the Austrian prisoners. He recommended to his brother his wife and his two children, and declared that he died for a cause which he considered just and holy. He concluded his note by saying, that if, hereafter, his friends might seek to avenge his

death, they should remember that humanity was the best policy. In a few minutes after writing this note he had ceased to live. Some time before his execution every arrangement had been made for his escape, but he refused, as his brother-in-law could not fly with him. General Leiningen was a man of athletic stature. In battle he was careless of his personal safety, but always anxious to spare the lives of his men, and for that reason much beloved by them. He was German by birth, but had acquired the affection of the Magyar peasantry. His wife is a Hungarian. All these generals perished without one showing even the slightest indication of fear at the awful scene. Baron Jessenak, who was executed at Pesth, evinced a courage almost superhuman. Neither the rolling of the drums nor the threatening injunctions which were given him, could prevent him crying out, with a stentorian voice, 'I die a martyr for liberty; may every drop of my blood fall on the heads of my executioners!'

THE PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—On board the ship *Alfred*, the property of Messrs. Godeffroy, of Hamburg, in Plymouth Roads, on last Saturday morning, the young Prince, Captain Stanley Carr, embarked for Australia. They were escorted to the ship by many of the gentlemen of the town and garrison, and were taken on board by Mr. Fox, in his yacht the *Turk*. Captain Carr is well known as the Anglo-German agricultural reformer, and author of many useful works on the subject. He recently sold his large estates in North Germany, and is now devoting two or three years to the settlement of selected German emigrants in the South Australian and Port Phillip districts, under the auspices of the Government.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS IN SWEDEN.—The Swedish Government has just enacted certain laws against drunkenness, which show the extent to which that disgusting vice has attained. For the first offence a fine of 10 rix-dollars is imposed; for the second, 30 rix-dollars; for the third or fourth, the elective franchise and the privilege of being elected a member of Parliament are forfeited; and the offender is moreover exposed in the pillory on the first Sunday in front of the parish church. For the fifth offence the offender is immured in a house of correction for one year. A person convicted of inducing another to drink to excess pays 15 rix-dollars, and 30 if the victim is a minor.



THE SULTAN'S STATE BARGE.